THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.--No 37. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching rapidly completion. About *sixteen* (1600) *hundred miles* have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, begin-ning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. About two hundred miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by June 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be *one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.*

One Hundred and Twenty Million Dollars ($120,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. The Government aid to the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23 000,000) acres.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-four million six hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars ($24,698,000), and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million nine hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars ($17,964,960), amounting in all to forty-two million six hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars ($42,662,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors upwards of ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question, it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about

$8,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about

$8,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1·50 per acre would be worth

$34,500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for *six months*, ending January 1st, 1869, were upwards of	$8,000,000
The earnings of Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending January 1st, 1869, were	$1,750,000 gold
Expenses	$550,000 gold
Interest	450,000 "
	1,000,000 "
Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses, for six months	$750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 108 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

WHALEN.

He is Executed for the Murder of D'Arcy McGee—No Definite Confession.

The New York *Tribune's* Ottawa (Canada) correspondent writes from there yesterday:—James Whalen, the alleged murderer of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture for the new Government of Canada, was executed upon the gallows this morning at a few minutes past 11 o'clock, in the town of Ottawa, Canada. The prisoner had, up to a few days ago, conducted himself with great unconcern, and even indulged in ribaldry and obscene jesting in view of his end. It was thought he indulged hopes, almost to the very last, that he would not be hung. Early in the morning people began to assemble outside the jail, in Stewart street, eager to witness the revolting scene, manifesting that morbid curiosity which many, both men and women, always exhibit on such occasions. By 10 o'clock the streets were crowded with a heterogeneous mob, and many persons had perched themselves on the tops of the houses in the vicinity for the purpose of obtaining a better view. The morning was dull and cloudy, with a drifting snow from the east. At 10½ o'clock it was estimated there were 7000 persons in the vicinity. Disturbance and an attempt at rescue had been feared, and precautions taken to prevent it. Everything passed off quietly. Inside the jail a select company had been admitted, including Sheriff Powell, Jail Governor Powell, Sheriff Temple, of Fredericktown, New Brunswick; Drs. Bell, Van Courtlandt, Conover, Sweetland, Mr. Frazer, and others. The Sheriff wore his uniform and sword. The guard, inside and out, consisted of regular soldiers. The arrangements for quelling any attempt at rescue were very complete. Various surmises were freely circulated in the crowd, as to how Whalen would deport himself in the emergency. Some said he had fully made up his mind to confess, while others were sure he would implicate some other party, and furnish the public with another feast of horrors. It was earnestly hoped by the more thoughtful and considerate that at least some light would be thrown upon the mystery, and that he would tell who had fired the fatal shot, if he did not. At twenty minutes before 11 o'clock the favored few were admitted to the landing place opening on the scaffold. At this moment not an inch of space within view of the scaffold was unoccupied. The suspense was intense. At a few minutes after 11 o'clock the door of the corridor opened, and the solemn voice of Father O'Connor was heard in earnest prayer for the doomed man. The prisoner ascended the steps to the scaffold in company with the officials and three Catholic priests. Whalen walked firmly and erect, and seemed but little moved. He was dressed in a suit of black, with boots carefully blacked, and his whole toilet made with the utmost care. He wore a green necktie. As he walked up, he was repeating in unison with his confessor and spiritual adviser, "Lord have mercy on us." A death like stillness reigned throughout the great multitude as Whalen stepped upon the drop, and remained firm and upright, almost rigid, while the fatal noose was adjusted. The executioner stood at his left side, clad in a blue calico jacket and pants, and a red and white striped cap, his face masked with black crape. When the rope was adjusted, Whalen was asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, when he made the following remarks:—

"I beg pardon for any offense I may have committed. I forgive all parties who have injured me, and I ask forgiveness of all whom I may have injured. God save Ireland, and God save my soul!"

The signal was then given, and the drop fell at 11·15 A. M., precisely. The wife of Whalen visited him yesterday, and was with him up to the time of the execution. She seemed to have suffered greatly, but was very bitter towards the authorities. It is reported that Whalen made a full written statement, which he gave into the custody of the Sheriff, and which has not yet been made public.

SING SING.

Escape of Eighteen Convicts Last Year —How Their Release Was Effected.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* publishes the following letter from a correspondent in Sing Sing:—

"Eighteen convicts escaped from Sing Sing Prison during the year ending December 1, 1868, leaving behind them the unexpired portions of their sentences, amounting to nearly if not quite fifty years. But one of the eighteen has ever been retaken and returned to his old quarters to serve out the balance of his sentence. No doubt many of them are serving out a term of years in some other prison. A number of others have attempted to escape, but have been detected in the act. It is rather a difficult matter, with the number of men that are confined in prison, to prevent some of them from escaping, the majority of them the minute they enter the place making it their whole study how to escape. They will try all manner of dodges to avoid the vigilance of the officers.

"The convicts now confined in the prison number about one thousand two hundred. About one-half of these men are hired out to contractors, who pay from fifty cents to sixty cents per day for each man. There are only three or four contracts now running. The shoe contract employs about two hundred men; the saddle, buckle, and foundry, under one firm, employs one hundred and fifty men; a foundry for casting pipe having about one hundred men; and the cabinet shop about twenty-five. The rest of the men are employed by the State in different ways, such as quarrying, chain making, burning lime, making lime barrels, cutting and making convicts' clothes, and doing all the odds and ends around the prison grounds. The larger portion of these men work out of doors, and have a better chance to escape than the men who are confined in the shops. Perhaps it would be interesting to the reader to know in what manner some of these men managed to regain their freedom.

HOW THE CONVICTS GOT AWAY.

"The first escape for the year 1868 was Joseph Lee, May 27. This man was left out in the evening after the rest of the men were locked up for the night, to take care of the horses, without any guard being placed over him. Being alone, and seeing nothing very favorable in prison life, he mounted one of the horses and rode as far as Yonkers, where he left the animal tied to the fence and then made for parts unknown. Nothing more was ever heard of him.

"In June there were three escapes, the first, James Stephenson, on the morning of the 8th. The man was at work in the quarry, and escaped by some means unknown to the prison officers. The other two, James Gordon and Charles Phillips, escaped on the evening of the 25th. These two men were employed in the agent's house as waiters. They were left out that evening after the rest were locked up to prepare supper for Governor Fenton, who was paying a visit to the prison. Taking advantage of the Governor's presence, and no doubt wishing to show the mode of self-pardoning that was used when a chance was offered, they quietly walked away, disturbed by no one.

"In July five escaped. Thomas Cochran and William Adams left on the morning of the 2d. They were at work in the quarry, and by crawling on their hands and knees passed the guard and got away without difficulty. John Lourie and Stephen Larken escaped on the evening of the same day. These two men were placed in the mess rooms evenings to take care of the fires and see to getting up steam for cooking breakfast in the morning. Being left without a guard, and having everything ready, it was a very easy matter for them to unlock a door, walk up stairs into the chapel, cut a hole through a lath and plaster partition, enter a room which was being fitted up for a State shop, and climb over the top of a door which had been placed there for temporary use, being about one foot too short for the frame, then drop to the ground and make their escape. The fifth one for July was Orvil Root, who escaped on the morning of the 29th. He was on the sick list in the hospital. During the absence of the night guard he succeeded, by means of soaping his body, in squeezing himself through the iron bars placed in front of the window. He must have had hard work, as the bars are not over six inches apart. This man is well known to the people of Poughkeepsie, as he was convicted with a gang of river pirates which infested the Hudson river for a long time, but at last came to grief. They were arrested and convicted for larceny at Poughkeepsie and received from fifteen to twenty years apiece. The leader of the gang, Stafford, was killed while leading a break among the convicts at the prison in August, 1867.

"In August, 1868, there was one escape, Thomas Riley. This man was at work around the docks and myseriously escaped; it was never found out in what manner.

"In September there escaped, all on the morning of the 20th, Charles Cavendish, P. Kavanaugh and Joseph Marshall. Those three men were on the dock loading a boat with stone. A small sloop belonging to the Smith & Rand Powder Company had landed at the dock with powder for the quarry, and was on the point of leaving, having discharged its cargo, when the men made a rush, jumped aboard the boat, seized the two men in charge of it, and held them close to their persons so the guard could not fire, while the third convict, seizing the tiller, headed the boat across the river. A heavy wind blowing at the time, she soon arrived to the opposite side, when they ran the boat ashore and escaped in the mountains. Pursuit was immediately given by the officers, but to no purpose, as the convicts had too much the start.

"In November last there was one escape, John Rice (Tom McGibney). He made off on the 10th. This is the man who was arrested at Paterson, N. J., as being connected with the Rogers murder in New York. He was returned to his old quarters at the prison on the evening of the 27th of January last, as nothing was proved against him as being connected with the murder. He escaped from the prison by stowing himself away on board of a stone sloop. In December two more escaped, William Bell on the 17th and Joseph Acker on the 31st. It was never ascertained in what manner they regained their liberty. They left their shops unobserved by the keepers, and by some means or other managed to gain their freedom. Some one or two others escaped during the year in about the same manner."

BUTLER.

How He Acts when He is Excited.

The N. Y. *Times* Washington correspondent thus sketches Butler while he was warring it out with Bingham and Shellabarger on the protest against the manner of counting the electoral votes:—

Wonderful man is that Butler. Cool and self-possessed, saucy, defiant, active, wide-awake, never at a loss for expedients, always ready to pound or be pounded at, full of resources, artful, cunning, and yet doing everything apparently in the most natural and easy manner imaginable. "There never was a man born like that Butler before," said a spectator today. "At least, never one after precisely the same pattern. You can't cut him down permanently. He will up again, no matter how you trample on him. Any other man would have been killed long ago, politically, but Butler seems to thrive on opposition, abuse and contumely, and to rise a peg higher after each successive tilt with his adversaries." It would seem so, truly. To day, when he got on the floor, he was surrounded by a crowd of members who favored his action yesterday. They all congratulated him, and even his opponents eyed him with an expression in which admiration predominated over hostility and simulated disgust. Ben sat in his seat listening to the remarks of those who addressed him, while he bent over his desk scanning with his single eye letter after letter or newspaper after newspaper, occasionally popping his head up suddenly, like one of those artificial figures on springs that start out of boxes when the covers are removed, or jumping up altogether on his legs and rushing to some other part of the house, perhaps to stop half way and return again, as if some new idea had knocked its predecessor into a cocked hat before it had time to carry itself into execution. Butler had a curious, cool, fidgetiness about him. He is never easy physically, but collected mentally always. He twirls and turns in his chair, as if pins and needles were in its seat. One second his face is turned inquisitively towards the ceiling, the next it is bent downwards, his eye following his nimble fingers over a sheet of paper while he makes some note with his pen. Now he is trotting about like a little spirited pony; a moment after he is standing in front of the Speaker's chair with his thumbs fastened in the armholes of his vest, while he listens for a few moments to what some member may be saying. He rarely seems to listen for a longer period at a stretch, but, strangely enough, no matter how busily he may be employed—whether writing, reading, talking, or walking—he never misses what is going on. When he seems most abstracted he is really most wide awake and alert. These peculiarities of Ben Butler were prominently developed to-day during the discussion. While Shellabarger, Thomas, Woodward, Eldridge, Bingham, Schenck, Colfax, and Garfield were speaking, Butler was to be seen everywhere about the floor. Just at the moment one of the speakers might be pitching into him in some way, Butler, perhaps, would be flying through one of the aisles, and would stop abruptly to listen or to throw in a word by way of interruption to confuse or worry the member having the floor. Bingham, in his remarks on Butler, was the severest of any of the speakers; but the Essex member seemed to care very little what the Ohioan orator said, and rattled about quite unconcernedly, sometimes planting himself right close to his assailant, and eyeing him with a cool defiance that induced Bingham to point his finger at him and shake it in high excitement, and roll out with increased fury and vigor words of denunciation such as Bingham well knows how to hurl at his opponents. While Bingham was worked up to the highest pitch of oratorical ecstacy, it must have put his *amour propre* to a severe test to observe Butler standing about four yards off frigidly looking over a piece of manuscript, as if not caring a snap about Bingham and all "the gathered wisdom of a thousand years" that was summoned to his demolition.

WILMINGTON.

Shooting of a Negro Lad.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:—

On Monday of this week a colored boy about ten years old was shot and seriously injured by a young white man, or boy, about eighteen years old, as it appears in mere wantonness. The facts are stated to be these:—The little colored boy was standing on his father's door stoop, when the young man passed the house, in company with another, the latter of whom had been gunning, and was returning home with his gun on his shoulder. The young man took the gun from his fellow and said, "Let me shoot a nigger," and deliberately levelled the gun and shot the child. The shot took effect all over the boy, but in consequence of their small size the result will not be fatal.

The fellow immediately put himself into the hands of a "Democratic" justice of the peace, who held him in bail to the amount of $50 for his appearance at court. The father of the wounded boy appeared before an impartial justice (Reville), proved the facts in the case, and a writ was issued for the arrest of the criminal, who was held by this justice in $1000 bail and committed to jail for want of security. The brother of the criminal took him in his carriage to Georgetown, while the constable followed on; but when they arrived and exhibited the first bail bond for $50, the Sheriff declined to imprison him, and he returned home.

The name of the boy shot was Charles Mitchel, and that of the young man who shot him was Collingwood Hallett.

OPERATIC JARS.

The Tribulations of an Italian Opera Singer, Who has a Belligerent and Murderous Husband.

The N. Y. *Telegram* of yesterday afternoon says —

Yesterday there came before the Superior Court the case of Agatha States vs. William W. States. It is the old story—love, marriage, liquor, and divorce. This case, however, differs somewhat from the usual run, as the following circumstances disclose:—The plaintiff is an Italian opera singer, though by birth an American, and formerly belonged, with her two sisters, to a troupe known as the "Pennsylvanians." Early in the month of August, 1858, she paid a professional visit to San Francisco. The defendant, William States, resided there. Now, William had in days gone by been an industrious sea captain, and though not elegant or refined in appearance, is said to have struggled vigorously for a position in society. William fell in love, and a well to-do strive-to-improve-myself sort of a man, his proposal of marriage was accepted by the plaintiff. The happy union took place on the 24th August, 1859. A half dozen years flitted by, agreeably or otherwise does not appear. Anxious to reap a good European harvest by her vocal ability, the plaintiff, accompanied by her husband, started for London. But Will "had a sort of a tip-ling way," and the bullion pouring into his pouch without exertion on his part, he thought he would take it easy. He saw all the sights of Paris and Milan and other places where the plaintiff was engaged. Whether laboring under the impression that foreign liquor was more palatable than the good old California beverages, is not exactly set forth, but it seems that their cheapness brought out a relish that he could not resist. So William took to the bottle and became fond of it. Happiness fled like a hunted hare. Bickering became frequent, and at last William brought matters to a climax by threatening to take the plaintiff's life, not by throwing her overboard, but by the simple process of cutting her throat, so the complainant says, and the plaintiff has sworn to it. The complaint further shows that then and there, meaning, of course, some time in 1868, and in Europe, the defendant caught hold of her and pulled her as he would have done a hawser, all the while accompanying the exertion by some rare old nautical verbiage, such as he would have addressed to a lubberly seaman in a gale of wind, winding up by striking her violently, just as he would have treated his cabin-boy who broke his dinner plate. Though a hurricane was brewing, Mr. States did not lay-to. His wife, the gallant ship that had carried him to fortune and position, braved the storm. No flag of distress was raised aloft, yet the captain abandoned her and fled to New York, leaving her to confront the billows of frozen seas. But the crew was saved, for her two children clung closely to the deserted though triumphant vessel, which quickly rose on the tide of operatic fame. A lengthened engagement compelled her again to visit this country, from which she started under such favorable auspices. It is not strange that she should have encountered Mr. States in this country, considering her appearance on the stage. On one occasion recently he met the plaintiff; he threated to kill her, saying that she should have no peace of her life, and again attempted to strike her, but was prevented from so doing. The complaint further shows that she is and has been compelled to have some person in her company at all times to protect her against the defendant; that he has failed to support her since their marriage, but that she has depended upon her own exertions to support herself and children; that she is now engaged to appear at the Academy of Music to night in the opera of the *Sicilian Vespers*. But Mr. States thinks differently, for according to the complaint which prays for a divorce, he has openly declared his intention to seriously molest and interrupt her while on the stage. Moreover, that recently, while plaintiff was at the Academy, defendant threatened to kill or stab her if she attempts to sing in public. Now comes the sequel. From the statements made it appears that the defendant has, on numerous occasions, become intoxicated, and is rather inclined to be so daily. Moreover, that he was committed to the Insane Asylums for Inebriates in various parts of Europe. Believing that the defendant would execute his threat, to her great mortification and the breaking up of her engagement, she has commenced legal proceeding to arrest his progress. Mr. James F. Morgan (Messrs. Fine & Morgan), counsel for the plaintiff, has applied to Judge McCunn for an injunction restraining the defendant from entering the Academy of Music on any pretext. The injunction was granted. So the interruption will scarcely take place, nor will the coroner's services be brought into requisition. Under all the circumstances the States will probably become satisfactorily disunited.

Great Fraud.

The last match between the two celebrated "female" skaters, Miss Nellie Dean and Miss Ana Godbout, came off at the rink on Saturday evening, and was witnessed by a very large number of persons—probably four thousand having been present. The display was an extraordinarily fine one, and was greatly admired by all present. At the close of the match, Mr. Hervey, the manager, apparently suffering from an attack of conscience, came forward and unbosomed himself to the audience in a speech, acknowledging that he had been guilty of a gross imposition upon the people. He went on to say, in effect, that being actuated by a desire to oblige the said public by introducing female skaters, and being unable to procure more than one, he had, in the innocence of his heart, dressed up a gentleman named Callie Curtis, alias "Ada Goodbout," and palmed him off on his patrons as a woman. This announcement was received with mingled hisses and applause. As a sequel to the above performance, it may be stated that an officer from Rochester visited the Rink early on Saturday evening for the purpose of arresting and conveying away Mr. Callie Curtis, alias Miss Ada Godbout, to answer a charge of seduction preferred against him by a chambermaid in a Rochester hotel. At the solicitation of the manager of the Rink the accused was allowed to remain and finish the "match," after which he was taken into custody and conveyed to Rochester.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending January 28, 1869, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia:—

Commander R. B. Lowry and family, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Milton Courtright, Erie, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fellows, New York; Dr. Edward T. Williams, Boston; John Furguson and family, New York and Stamford; George A. Brown, Boston; Miss C M. Gibson, New York; Mrs. M. C. Brantingham, Master F. E. Brantingham; Miss E. K. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, New York; Mrs. Julia E. E. Stockbridge, Mr. Charles E. Stockbridge, Master E Everett Stockbridge, New York; William H. Rollins, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Susan H. Doe, Miss K. G. Richards, Miss A. M. Hale Boston; Edward B. Abbott, New York; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; F. A. Butman, Mrs. Butman, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Todd, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Haviland, Miss Anna Haviland, Limoges; Marshall Robbins, New York; C. S. Parsons, Jr., New York; Frank H. Daniels, Brooklyn; Alfred N. Gilbert, Jacob B. Thomas, Baltimore; H. H. Moore, San Francisco; Russell Forsyth, New York; Matt. Ellis, New York; Drake Whitney, Niagara Falls.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Legislation at Harrisburg—Shocking Accident in New Hampshire—Troubles of the Oystermen—European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform reported a resolution that after the 15th of the present month the Postmaster of the Senate shall prepay letters and documents sent from the Senate. The resolution was fought on the ground that it was impracticable, as the majority of the letters were written at the Senators' rooms and not in the Senate chamber.

Mr. White urged the passage of the resolution, giving as one reason that the franks of the members were extensively forged.

Mr. Wallace said the way to obviate the great expenses was for the State to stop the book publishing business.

The consideration of the resolution was subsequently postponed.

Bills in place being in order:—

Mr. Lowry read one to allow the Beaver and Erie Railroad Company to mortgage its property to the amount of $4,000,000.

Mr. Beck, one to incorporate the Preachers' Aid Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Stinson, one exempting from tax the Union Hill Cemetery Company of Chester county.

Mr. Randall, one incorporating the Pottsville Iron and Coal Company.

Mr. Connell, one relating to acknowledgments of husband and wife.

Mr. Everett, one making the State appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb Institution $250 for each pupil, instead of $240—the increase to date from September 1, 1868, and to continue five years.

Mr. Connell, one appropriating $100,000 towards the addition of new buildings by the Eastern House of Refuge.

Mr. Nagle, one to provide for the payment of damages awarded to Mr. Ladner, of the Northern Military Hall.

Mr. Searight, one to promote the safety of passengers on railroads. This bill requires the companies to have watchmen along the entire line. Adjourned until Tuesday, 2 P. M.

House of Representatives.

Numerous petitions were presented, among them three from citizens of Schuylkill county, signed respectively by 900, 1000, and 1800 people, praying for the better ventilation of mines. They were presented by the three Schuylkill county members.

A petition was also presented from 139 ladies of Wellsboro, asking for a prohibitory liquor law for Tioga county.

Also one by Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, from practising physicians, asking for the passing of an act to prevent the adulteration of drugs.

On motion of Mr. Subers, an act incorporating the U. S. Grant Mining Company, which was reported negatively, was referred back to the committee.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Oystermen.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Governor Bowie has issued orders to the Oyster police to arrest and bring to justice all parties found violating the Maryland Oyster law in the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries. He is determined to test the law and protect owners of oyster beds from further depredations by marauders.

Two Men Burned to Death.

CONCORD, Feb. 12.—Alanson Stewart and Frank Fraser, employed in the Pembroke Mills, at Suncook, were burned to death yesterday by the accidental ignition of naptha, while repairing a leak in a gaspipe.

Fire.

WORCESTER, Feb. 12.—The town hall at Southboro, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The building has been occupied by a school. It is supposed that the fire caught from a stove. Loss about $25,000.

Perjury.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Joseph McCreery, charged with perjury in the Cozzens bankruptcy case, has been held in the sum of $5000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; and for account, 93¼; United States 5·20s firm at 77½. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 94; Great Western Railroad, 39¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12¼@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, including for export 4000 bales and for speculation 22 000 bales. The stock in port is 265,000 bales, including 94,000 bales of American.

Corn is quiet at 33s. 6d. for old, and 31s. 6d. for new.

Petroleum is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Feb. 12—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 12—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93; U. S. 5·20s, 77½; stocks easier; Erie, 25; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—P. M.—Cotton, stock afloat, 286,000 bales, of which 116,000 bales are American. Later circulars published to-day estimate the stock at 260,000, of which 93,000 are American, and not as before reported.

LONDON, Feb. 12—P. M.—Sugar excited for both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 38s. 9d.; afloat at 28s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—1·30 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy. Oats 3s. 5d. Peas, 43s.@43s. 6d.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—A marked improvement, especially in favor of reporters, was the most noticeable object in the court room this morning, which improvement consisted of a plue board, four feet square, placed about four feet above the top of the witness box, and supported by two brass rods highly ornamented and polished. This is intended to be a sounding board, and is indeed quite efficient, sending the echo of a witness' voice directly down to the reporters' table. It is a pretty little arrangement, and may be quite useful.

The trial of prison cases was resumed.

John Buckler was convicted of a charge of open lewdness.

William Brown was convicted of a charge of larceny.

Cornelius Dunn, Charless Whartimore, and John Moran, three young men, were convicted of a charge of the larceny of cloth valued at $45. They were seen to steal it from the front of the store No. 1348 N. Second street, kept by Daniel Medelshon.

Gustavus Newman was charged with assault and battery upon Alphonse Deromintn. It was alleged that on the night of November 15th last, Deromintn, the private watchman at Reetein's factory on Federal street, while about to unlock the front door, in order to enter, was attacked by Newman and badly beaten. The defense rested solely upon two speeches by counsel, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Margaret E. Gates vs. Moses Bloomenthal. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1000.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Morris Frank vs. Walton & Cornell. An action to recover for money loaned. Verdict for plaintiff, $150.

Jacob Christian vs. John Dobson et al. An action to recover on an execution. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were in steady demand for investment, at an advance. 109¾ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 114 for '62 5-20s; 111 for '64 5-20s; 112¾ for '65 5-20s; 109¾ for July, '65, 5 20-s; and 110 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47¼, a decline of ¼; 124 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Pennsylvania; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33 for Catawissa preferred; and 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Fifth and Sixth sold at 38, no change; 41 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 11½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123½, no change. 158 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 57½ for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; 74 for City; 43 for Consolidation; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½@31, an advance of ¼. 9¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19¼ for preferred do.; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 2 series	105¾	10 sh Penna R	57⅝
$10000 do.3 ser	108⅝	200 sh Read	43.s30.
$2700 City 6s, New	101	5 do	47⅛
$1000 5-20s '67, cp	110	100 sh Leh N	30⅜
$1000 Con'g RR bs	80	100 do	30.s30.
$1000 Len 6s, gold	90⅞	100 do	30⅜
$300 do	90⅝	100 do	30.s60.
$1000 do	90⅝	100 sh N Y & M	60.s10
$500 do	90⅝	29 sh 5th & 6th	35
3 sh Far & Mec B	123½		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	.	135¼	11·10 A. M.	.	135¼
10·30 "	.	13⁵₄	11·50 "	.	135⅛
10·47 "	.	135¼	11·57 "	.	135¼
10·50 "	.	135¼	12 08 P. M.	.	135⅞
11·03 "	.	135⅛	12·10 "	.	135¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113¾; do. 1862, 113¼@114⅛; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1867, new, 109⅛@110¼; do., 1868, 110@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅜@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 109¾@110; do. July, 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 101¼@101½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 111@111½; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 112⅛@112½; July, 1865, 109⅝@110; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@102. Gold, 135¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	184⅝	West. Union Tel	37½
N. Y. and Erie R. R	86	Cleveland & Toledo	105
Pitts. and Ress. R	94⅝	Toledo & Wab	68½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	98¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	65⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	92	Mil. & St. P. pref	79⅝
Chi. & N. W. R. com	83⅞	Adams Express	69
Chi. & N. W. R. prf	91⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co	29¼
Chi. and R. I. R	131	U. S. Express Co	62½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	117½	Tenn. 6s, new	60½
Pacific Mail S. Co	113⅝	Gold	135¼

Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of for home consumption, at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5 75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7·25@7·75 for Minnesota do. do.; $8@8 75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8·50@10 for Ohio do, do.; and $10·50@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ₰ bbl. No sales have been reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is quiet but rather stronger. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·80@1·90, and 500 bushels amber at $1 90. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels Western at $1·55. Corn is in fair request at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 95@96c. Oats are without special change. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 78@75c., and 2000 bushels white do. at 78c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $50 ₰ ton for No. 1 Quercitron, but without sales.

Seeds—Cloverseed is wanted, and 2000 bushels sold at 59·25@9 62½. Timothy may be quoted at $3·75@4, and Flaxseed at $2 62@2·65.

Whisky dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 —Stocks dull. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 109⅜; 6-20s 1862, 114½; do, 1864, 111; do, 1865, 112½; new, 109¾; 1867 110; 10-40s 109¾. Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 86. Canton Co., 6 ⅜. Cumberland preferred, 37½; New York Central, 164¾; Reading, 96⅝; Hudson River, 147; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 93⅝; Illinois Central, 141⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands at 30 cents. Flour quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat firmer and advanced 5c.; sales of choice Maryland red at $2 80. Corn firmer and higher; prime white, 94@ yellow, 90@92c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·50@1 55. Provisions firm and unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ..... 42 | 11 A. M. ..... 49 |

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The despatches which we published yesterday from Cuba show that the revolutionists are by no means suppressed; but that the revolutionary contagion is spreading into the hitherto undisturbed western section of the island. From day to day the conflicting reports from the "seat of war" would make it very difficult to understand the situation of affairs on the island if we did not know the source from which most of the information comes and the motive for misrepresentation. Nearly all the news comes from and through Havana, and both the Spaniards and Spanish authorities are very careful to make it appear that the insurrection is a mere bagatelle and fast dying out. They are particularly anxious to create this impression in the United States in order to prevent sympathy and aid being extended to the Cubans. But it does not require much sagacity to detect the falsehoods circulated for this purpose. For example, in the letter from Havana published in Wednesday's *Herald*, it is represented that an early peace is confidently expected, that a compromise had been agreed upon by the insurgent chiefs, and that the insurrection was practically over. The *Voz de Cuba*, of Havana, an intensely Spanish paper, says tranquillity exists throughout the island, except in Villa Clara, where a small riot existed. We have heard just the same things all through from the Spaniards and Spanish press at Havana, yet the insurrection has continued to spread and grow stronger. But let us see how these representations of peace, tranquillity, and the end of the insurrection correspond with the facts and with the telegram from Havana published at the same time with this rose-colored letter in our issue of Wednesday. We learn from this telegram that the Government is organizing several new battalions of volunteers, part for garrison duty and part for active service in the field, and that La Cabana, the strongest fortress in Havana, is garrisoned by volunteers for the purpose of letting the regular troops proceed to Cienfuegos. It is known, too, that General Dulce has called upon the provisional government of Spain for four thousand more troops. Does this look like tranquillity or the end of the insurrection?

Does the suppression of freedom of the press and other extreme repressive measures show that there is not vitality in the insurrection? Any little success on the part of the Cuban patriots electrifies the whole island. This was seen on the fall of Bayamo; for it was followed immediately by revolutionary movements in Matanzas, Cardenas, even in Havana itself, and in other cities and towns throughout the island. This shows unmistakably that the revolutionary fire is deep-seated, widespread, and ready to burst forth into action with the least prospect of success. Judging from these facts and from the various sources of private information at our command, there is no doubt the revolution is stronger to-day than it ever has been.

The Spanish Government, too, is strengthening itself undoubtedly, and the conflict may be a terrible one. But if the Cubans should be united and resolved to acquire their independence, they can succeed. They have, in the mountain fastnesses and abundant resources of food in the Eastern Department, the means of a prolonged existence. They would acquire military experience in time, and both men and the materials of war would come to them. Spain is in a revolutionary condition, and will have enough to do at home, probably, to prevent any powerful effort being made to hold Cuba. The Cubans can have no hope of freedom or exemption from grinding taxation from the mother country, whatever may be the form of government ultimately established there. Under Spanish rule there will always be an enormous revenue squeezed from them to support the Spanish Government and a host of hungry colonial officials. They can never have a finer opportunity to acquire their independence. The hour has struck, if they know it and will take advantage of the time. They ought not to let slavery or any other question divide or hinder them from attaining independence. Slavery is doomed, whatever may happen and whether they remain a colony or be independent. They had better acknowledge this fact, therefore, and unite upon the one idea of independence, irrespective of all other issues, and follow the example of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

But what should be the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba and the Cuban revolution? There is no question about the sentiment of the American people. They are in favor of Cuban independence and of the independence of the whole of North America from monarchical and European rule. Apart, however, from mere sentiment, it is the policy of this country to aid as far as it can every movement tending to disconnect this continent and surrounding islands from European control. In this way will our commerce and American ideas be extended. Cuba independent of Spain, for example, would prove far more valuable to us in a commercial point of view than it is now. Besides, it is the inevitable destiny of that island, as well as the rest of North America, to ultimately fall into our political system and to be united with us. It is the first duty of our statesmen, then, to watch the signs of the times and to seize every fair opportunity of carrying out the destiny of our country. We owe nothing to Spain or the other nations of Europe for our political existence. They insidiously endeavored to dismember the republic and to plant an imperial monarchy on our border when we were plunged in a terrible civil war, and Spain was one of the enemies. It has been our policy to sympathize with every people struggling for liberty. Shall we refuse this to the Cubans, a people terribly oppressed and our near neighbors? The Government should at once ascertain from the Cubans themselves what prospect they have of success, and then if justifiable in doing so, should recognize them as belligerents. We do not urge this in the way of retaliation, but in sympathy with a people struggling for freedom and upon that broad principle of American policy to which we have adverted. If the Cubans have a chance of acquiring their independence, we ought to favor the movement.

The Reduction of the Army.

From the N. Y. Times.

The propositions of the House Military Committee for the reduction of the army are now before the country. They consist mainly of two features—one, a reduction of the infantry by fifteen regiments; the other, a reduction, by consolidation, in the number of staff officers of all grades. The War Department, which has itself recommended a reduction, has reported that the artillery and cavalry cannot safely be brought below their present strength.

While all parties in the House are in favor of reduction, and even agree in general upon its *amount*, there is a wide difference of opinion as to the proper *method* of effecting it.

The Chairman of the Military Committee takes the ground that the reduction should be prospective and by absorption; that the strength and composition of the force to be permanently maintained should be fixed; and that the change from the present to the future organization should be, in the case of officers, at least, by *casualty*—that is, by the natural dwindling through deaths, resignations, and dismissals from the service—stopping, meanwhile, and till the reduced organization is reached, promotions and appointments.

On the other hand, Messrs. Butler, Logan, and other ex-officers of the volunteer forces take the ground that as *they* were mustered out at once when the war was over, the same summary process should be applied to the officers of the regular army, whenever the number of enlisted men reduces them, for the time being, to the condition of supernumeraries.

The radical difference between these two opinions is, evidently, that the one is based on the theory that a regular military establishment is necessary to any well-organized State, whatever be its form of government, while the other denies that such a necessity exists in our country; it holds that, on the contrary, it is always possible to gather as large, well-educated, well-informed and disciplined an army of officers and men from the body of the people as any exigency may require, and as rapidly as we may want them.

This latter view obviously ignores, as it seems to us, the universal regret at the opening of the rebellion that our regular force, and above all our body of experienced professional officers, was so small. That time is not so distant that we cannot vividly recall the general determination that the nation should never again be suffered to fall into a condition so hopeless.

It is hardly sufficient to reply that we now have officers enough for a large army. We shall have fewer to-morrow, and still fewer next year; and very soon, indeed, if proper military institutions are not kept up, we shall be again in that weak and unprepared condition which entailed on us so much misery, waste, death, and continuing debt.

Such volunteer officers as Generals Butler, Schenck, Logan, and Banks, we must reflect, never sought military rank and position in the line of professional occupation. They suffered no wrong by being promptly mustered out of the service. Their arenas were different. Thrust them suddenly on a plea of economy out of their political positions and preferments, with no chance of returning, and they might look on this matter in a different light. The regular army officer, taken by the Government as a boy, and moulded exclusively to its own purposes, to whom the military life was his career, who spent his youth and manhood in it, and whose praiseworthy professional ambition was to reach a position honorable in the eyes of his countrymen and of his descendants—to him the military profession is all in all. The Thomases and Meades of our army have no prospect or desire, except as officers of our army.

To violently and arbitrarily dislocate and disorganize the body to which they belong, and which bears the records of their honorable career, is unjust to such officers. It is flagrantly unjust to claim that as the country has no need, for the moment, of their services, their career shall end; that after investing a large part of their lives in this vocation, they shall be forced to seek another.

The gradual system proposed by the Military Committee will soon place the reduced force in harmony with the proposed organization, and yet, meanwhile, work no injustice to a body of officers who merit being treated with more consideration than the rude dismissal which has been urged by some members of the House.

San Domingo and Samana—Gammon and Guano.

From the N. Y. Times.

Congressional jobbers, in the lobby and out of it, are determined we shall have San Domingo. Not that we want San Domingo, or would buy it for a song, or take it as a gift, or be paid for taking it. Nevertheless, the jobbers are bound that we *shall* take it; if we don't buy it, we must borrow it; if we don't borrow it, we must beg it; if we won't "protect" it, we must "annex" it; if we can't pay for it, we must accept it as a gratuity, nor look the gift-horse in the mouth.

The long and short of the matter is that Dominican and American speculators have found they can make something out of San Domingo—that "there is money in it," or, if not money, say *guano*, which comes to the same thing. So they appeal to our great and glorious country to advance with imperial tread towards its manifest destiny in the West Indies. But it's all gammon and guano.

Two or three years ago the idea of buying or hiring the Bay of Samana as a naval station for the United States came up. The moment it was broached, and before we had time to think of it, the San Dominicans went to cutting each other's throats over the prospect. A questionable honor and an unquestionably small profit before, their Presidency suddenly loomed into grandeur by reason of the enormous rental which the bay would probably bring. Baez and Cabral took opposite sides on the question, and, though most of our people were probably ignorant of the fact, those worthy islanders were at one time murdering and outraging each other by the scores, under the rival banners of Baez and Cabral, of whose hostility, as we have said, one cardinal point was this Bay of Samana business.

We really cannot say to what extent this slaughter, partly on our account, went on. But we very well remember one of President Cabral's speeches to his people, which said:—"If a bad Dominican, aided by others, succeeded in taking the country by surprise, and infamously selling it, has not this been set aside by the blood of twenty thousand victims?" Twenty thousand was a very large number of victims to offer up to appease the names of insulted Dominican demigods—a more than Druidical sacrifice. "Heroes of the Carcalia, of the fields of Santome and of the Canda, heroes of Capotillo," cried Cabral, "point to my sword, while I swear, if need be, that I will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of the country, and that before doing so I will bury myself in the ruins of the Republic."

In that issue President Cabral came to the top, and the Samana business was for the moment ended. But, as a matter of course, the wheel of fortune was sure, in time, to bring "that bad Dominican," in his turn, overhead, and to carry Cabral underneath. That is just what has happened. Baez being temporarily successful, is trying to be "protected," or even "annexed," for the sake of keeping his precarious seat.

And this is all that the "assurances of the desire of the Dominican Government to consummate admission to the Union" amount to. We are to act as catspaw to an enterprise which would turn to account the trepidation of Baez, mixing it up with commercial speculations of Samana supplies, Alta Vela guano, and what not, that goes to make up a "job."

We shall suggest one pretty sure cure for this whole business—*wait*. The chances are that Baez will soon experience the same lot as his predecessors. His seat is very insecure; hence his anxiety to close this bargain and get the benefit of it. His purse is drained, and without replenishing he cannot run the Government machine. The very last advices from San Domingo showed that the town of Seybo, in the Province of the East, had pronounced against him, and was in open revolution. By a stroke of diplomacy, he is understood to have interested himself largely in the "Samana Bay Company;" and hence the proposal for a "protectorate." Of course he runs the risk of being deposed, on the charge of selling out his country—but what can a man do, cornered in that way?

But were all this otherwise; were Baez firm in his stirrups, with full command of the bridle; were he ever so rich in resources, still the absurdity of annexing half an island which has already been the scene of such blood-letting partly on this very account—an island whose people do not want to be annexed, and whom we certainly do not want to annex—is sufficiently apparent. The correspondents are discovering a "job" in the whole transaction. It is not evidence of remarkable sagacity to do that since on no general ground, such as is argued in Congress, could the scheme be entertained.

Seward Haunted by the Devils.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Seward, it is said, keeps surrounding his house in Washington, night and day, by an armed force to protect his person from the assassins which haunt his imagination perpetually. There are in the United States hundreds of innocent men who have been imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, not by any law, but by secret telegraphic despatches sent by his orders. Among these hundreds may there not be some who have the will and the pluck to pay the debt of just vengeance which they owe him? That is a terrible question which dings in the ears of his conscience night and day. Waking, it haunts his reason, and sleeping it appals his dreams. The "little bell" which he once boasted he could touch and summon the tools of his malice to incarcerate any victim he pleased, now rings ever in the chambers of his own brain, and peoples it with swarming assassins called upon to mete out just and summary vengeance upon his guilty soul. For a man of his bad heart he had a good time it during of his horrid reign.

But he sold himself to the Devil, and now legions of infernal imps people his thoughts, demanding their just dues, and refusing to be appeased with anything short of this incessant torture of dismay. He sees, and he ought to, in every man's hand a death-grapple clutching at his throat. He would be compelled to utterly despise universal humanity if he did not believe that hundreds of wronged men mean to kill him. A man who feels that he holds on to life only by the sufferance of honest men whom he has outraged is certainly a wretch who deserves pity, if it were not a crime to pity such a scoundrel. That man is William H. Seward. Historically speaking, he has certainly made his bed in hell. His name must go into history a hundred thousand times more dishonored than that of Robespierre. For Robespierre was strongly impelled, by circumstances over which he was personally powerless, to commit the horrid excesses laid to his charge. But Seward was by every circumstance impelled in another direction. His *lettres de cachet* originated in himself. They were simply born of the dog-nature within him.

Mean, selfish, cruel, and cowardly, he resorted to the dungeon to revenge himself upon those whose arguments he could not answer, and whose virtuous love of constitutional liberty he abhorred. And when his victims asked their jailors for the benefit of counsel, he brutally telegraphed back that if they dared to invoke the aid of counsel he "should deem that as a sufficient cause for further detention."

This is the record the scoundrel has made for himself—a record that will send his name into history not only as one of the most detestable of mankind, but which must also crucify every hour left to his guilty life. A record, we say, which has peopled his imagination with assassins. Assassins do we call them? How can we call those *assassins* who only revenge their own great wrongs and execute the mission of justice upon the common enemies of liberty? The very pains Seward resorts to in order to protect his person from violence, sufficiently prove that he is fully conscious of his deserts. His perpetual dread of being killed like a dog is but the voice of God's justice, which will cry evermore even out of the bowels of crime itself. As he totters nearer and nearer to the grave, the abhorred old man's imagination will be more and more appalled with the dread of approaching justice.

General Grant and the Republicans.

From the N. Y. World.

Now, it is perfectly well known among well-informed persons that General Grant gave a zealous and effective support to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, urged Senators to vote for his conviction, and profoundly regretted his escape from that measure of justice. If there be an intelligent human being who does not know this, it is because he has chosen to remain ignorant of it. As to the Tenure of-Office act, we challenge any one to name the person to whom the General has expressed a preference for its absolute repeal over its modification as is proposed in the Senate. We are unaware of his choice in the premises, if he has any, and we are confident that others are equally so. If he has a choice, he has been very chary of imparting it to others.—*Tribune.*

We have not forgotten that in May last, while the impeachment trial was still in progress, the *Tribune* paraded, in staring type, a statement that General Grant thought "the acquittal of Johnson would threaten the country, and especially the South, with revolution and bloodshed." Most people regarded this as a piece of spurious news—a desperate fetch to secure the ruin of Presdent Johnson. The statement was supported by no evidence, and it was too dishonorable to General Grant to be easily believed by anybody who wished well to his reputation. The *Tribune* now repeats the libel in a stronger form. It asserts that General Grant "urged Senators to vote for conviction." Considering that the Senators had taken an oath to do impartial justice, and that they were bound to decide according to their estimate of the evidence and arguments adduced on the trial, nothing could have been more unseemly or impertinent than for General Grant to attempt to sway their votes by his personal urgency. He might, with as much propriety, have approached the Justices of the Supreme Court in a case pending before them, or have attempted to tamper with a jury in a criminal case. The kind of interference with which the *Tribune* charges General Grant would have been scandalous, even if he had had no known personal interest in the result. But he had a bitter grudge against the President for a public attack on his veracity; and as he was expecting to be the Republican candidate, it was for his interest that a Republican should be at the head of the Government during the canvass. These circumstances made it a flagrant and most scandalous breach of propriety for General Grant to tamper with the impartiality of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws. If the *Tribune* expects its libel on General Grant to be believed, it must support it by some evidence.

The *Tribune* challenges the mention of some person to whom General Grant has expressed a wish to have the Tenure-of-Office act repealed. This is a disingenuous dodge to cover the fact that, in advocating the continuance of the law, the *Tribune* is opposing the known wishes of General Grant. The openness of a manly opposition would be more creditable than this snake-in-the-grass kind of skulking. General Butler was a frequent visitor to Gen. Grant's headquarters and had consultations with confidential members of his staff, before introducing his bill for the repeal of the law. Mr. Washburne, General Grant's long-tried and most intimate friend, has denounced the law, in the House, as "putting fetters on the limbs of General Grant" which would make it impossible for him to be an efficient President. The fair presumption is that General Butler acted with the sanction, and Mr. Washburne by the inspiration, of General Grant. It would ill become the *Tribune*, which accuses Grant of tampering with judges in a criminal proceeding, to pretend that he would have any scruples about trying to procure the repeal of a law which is a legislative expression of a want of confidence in the President. The law was passed because Congress did not trust Mr. Johnson, and if it is not repealed it will be because Congress does not trust General Grant.

The *Tribune* is over-confident in its opinion that there can be no ill-feeling between the Republican party and General Grant. If the Republicans trust the new President, why are they unwilling that he should exercise powers that have always belonged to that office? As they never would have taken those powers away from Lincoln, why are they unwilling to restore them to Grant? No other reason can be given than this:—That they dare not trust Grant as they trusted Lincoln; that they regard him as a man to be treated as they have treated Johnson, rather than as they treated Lincoln. The Tenure-of-Office act is like the safeguard called a "poke"—a sort of yoke with a pole protruding in front—put by farmers on the necks of unruly cattle to prevent their leaping over fences. A well-disposed animal that keeps within the limits of his own pasture is never disabled by a poke. When the poke which President Johnson has been forced to wear is put upon the neck of President Grant, it advertises him as a vicious and unruly officer who cannot be trusted. The Tenure-of-Office act is a mark of ignominy, which was intended partly to restrain, and partly to insult, a President who was denounced as a traitor and a renegade. Considering the motives in which it originated, and the humiliation meant to be put upon Mr. Johnson by its passage, General Grant has a right to resent, and he must be either more or less than a man if he does not resent, such an insulting restraint upon his official freedom. It is like requiring a man to give heavy bail before he is accused of any crime, from mere suspicion of his character. If there is no ground to fear that General Grant will *abuse* the power of removal, then there is no reason why he should not be trusted with it. The *Tribune* itself said, on the 1st of May last, speaking of Johnson, "the sooner the President is removed, the sooner the law can be dispensed with"—a clear admission that the only necessity for its continuance was to restrain a President who would abuse his power. There is no resisting the conclusion that the non-repeal of the law is an affront and an indignity to General Grant, putting him on a level with President Johnson. And the *Tribune* thinks him such a model of meekness that he will patiently bear the insult!

General Butler as an Economist.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

When a man of General Butler's great energy and persistence takes up retrenchment and economy as a hobby, we feel confidence that something will come of it. In his new *rôle* as a foe to national extravagance and waste, his alliance will be warmly welcomed by all those who in vain have sounded the warnings of impending bankruptcy in the ears of the Government for some time past. About General Butler there are some things which it is not pleasant to remember. But the American people are quick at forgetting; and the errors of General Butler's past will speedily be lost sight of if he will but turn his talents and great force of character into the right channel. To have moved a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law and carried it is a feather in his cap; and, if he can now succeed in cutting down the regular army to about half its present size and saving $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 a year by it, he will be entitled to, and will receive, a high degree of praise from men of all parties, army officers, contractors, and jobbing politicians alone excepted.

The United States army cost, for the last year the enormous sum of $123,246,648, and for the previous year $95,224,415. The great increase in one year is attributed to campaigning against the Indians, a most expensive procedure, which has been, it may be admitted, temporarily successful in taming down the ferocity of the red-skins, but which must not be relied on as a regular resort year after year. It would be cheaper for us to buy their good-will with unlimited blankets, beads, provisions, and luxuries of various kinds, than to fight them at this rate—especially when all we have to show for the outlay of some $30,000,000 are a few dozen dead warriors, a lot of captured squaws and pappooses, droves of horses, half of which are not worth keeping, quantities of mouldy buffalo robes and other traps that have to be burnt to prevent their spreading ugly contagions among our men.

Into this bloated, unwieldy, unnecessary military establishment General Butler thrusts the knife of reform; minding not where it cuts; sparing neither high nor low. We will glance at his principal proposed amendments of the bill "for the support of the army."

To begin, he slashes at the office of General, declaring that vacant from the 4th of March, 1869. Then he provides that the office of Lieutenant-General shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in it, and no longer. The brevet commission humbug is despatched at one swift stroke. The land now swarms with brevet major generals and brigadiers, many of whom have won those nominal honors by fawning and begging, while far more deserving officers, superior to the arts of flattery and self-advancement, are obliged to remain colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants, and are thought none the less of by the public (we may add) because of their non-promotion.

General Butler proposes to choke off miscellaneous breveting by a provision that commission by brevet shall be conferred only for distinguished and meritorious conduct and important service in the presence of the enemy, and within one year after the same is rendered, and shall bear date from the particular action or service for which the officer was brevetted. This is excellent. The major-generals are to be cut down from five to three; the brigadiers from nine to five, and the officers now holding the positions of adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general, chief of ordnance, chief of engineers, paymaster-general, surgeon-general, and judge advocate-general, are to be reduced from the rank and pay of brigadier to those of colonel; and the whole number of officers serving in the above-named staff departments or corps reduced one-half.

In another section of the bill the cash commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants' wages, etc., is declared abolished. But the masterstroke of General Butler's bill is in succeeding sections, where he provides for the reduction of the army from forty-five regiments to twenty-four, from 48,000 men (the roster of September 30, 1868) to 25,000.

These are the main points of a bill which is one of the most judicious and commendable measures of reform introduced into Congress of late years.

If General Butler cares for the good opinion of his countrymen, we assure him that he can hit upon no better way of securing it than by diligently following up the economical task.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

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CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

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On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

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STAMP AGENCY,

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trust Estate of LETITIA C BACKUS, formerly LETITIA C. COOPER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON SMITH and JAMES BAYARD, Trustees under Indenture of the 29th of May, 1840, between LETITIA C COOPER (in contemplation of her marriage with the Rev. JOHN C. BACKUS), and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WILLIAM W SMITH, in whose stead the accountants have been duly substituted, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 23 A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

2 9 3tuw 3t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, December 23 A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK KING, of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 South SIXTH Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 2 16 w13t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHRISTIAN BALD, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that ELIZABETH BALD, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of property elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, the same will be approved by the Court.

GEORGE W. THORN,
1 29 ftus 4t Attorney for Widow.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,746 for Four Shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1857, the same having been lost or destroyed.

JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869 1 22 fs 6t*

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington D. C.

B. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, administratrix of the estate of Leroy Litchfield, of South Bridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an improvement in Shuttles for Looms:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1869.

On the petition of SOLOMON E. BOLLES, of Rochester, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 16th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Raising and Transporting Stones:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 7th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, reissued May 15, 1862, for an improvement in double-geared Horse Powers:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1869.

On the petition of E. HARRY SMITH, of Bergen, New Jersey, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 17th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Sewing Machines:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1869.

On the petition of WALTER A. FORBUSH, of Buffalo, N. Y., administrator of the estate of E. B. Forbush, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted the said E. B. Forbush, on the 17th day of April, 1855, reissued the 28th day of April, 1863, and again reissued in five divisions numbered respectively 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971, the 2d day of May, 1865, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harvesters:—

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Bridles.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CHRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns: 3 15

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

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No. 8 North SIXTH Street,

Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream.....$2 50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream.....3 00
NOTE PAPER per ream.....1 25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand; INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size.....$1 50 per 1000
" white, " .....1 80 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

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STATIONERS.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

8 23] PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL 21
WILLIAM CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The office of the Receiver of Taxes will be opened on Monday next for the receipt of taxes of 1869.

—The alarm of fire about half past 8 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a lot of gunny bags in the fourth story of Nax & Kuhn's building, No. 146 Noble street. Damage trifling.

—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Assembly Buildings. Lucretia Mott presided. The Secretary read the annual report, which gave a general review of Congressional doings since the war.

—Last evening, about six o'clock, Camelia Bobeck, a girl, eighteen years of age, was taken from Gunner's run in an insensible condition. She was removed to a house in the neighborhood, where, later in the evening, she recovered sufficiently to tell her name, but not to explain how she got into the water.

—About 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a wooden shed in the yard of the United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, used as a place for oiling shoes. The shed, about eighty feet long, was destroyed; also a number of shelter tents, and a few boxes of shoes. The loss is estimated at about $1000.

—Council met in convention yesterday, and elected the following heads of departments:—Chief Commissioner of Highways, Mahlon H. Dickinson; Commissioners of Highways, Hiram Horter, James Work; Commissioner of Markets and City Property, Jonathan H. Pugh; Chief Engineer of the Water Works, Frederic Graff; Superintendent of Girard Estate, Charles S. Smith; Agent of Girard Estate, Samuel S. Cavin; Superintendent of Trusts, Charles Ott.

—As the hose carriage of the Philadelphia Engine was proceeding to the fire in Noble street last evening a hack ran into it at Eleventh and Chesnut streets, and one of the horses got his leg entangled in one of the fore wheels of the hose carriage, severely spraining the leg. The members of the company were obliged to take an axe and chop out several spokes in the wheel to extricate the animal, thus doing much damage, besides the straining of the carriage by the kicking of the horse.

—A meeting of the citizens of the First ward was held last evening in the M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Tasker, to consider the want of proper school accommodations in that section. Henry R. Lawrence, Esq., presided; William Wills and Edwin A. Merrick acted as Vice-Presidents, and Absalom Taylor and C. M. Leisenring, Secretaries. Resolutions asking Councils for an appropriation of $40,000 to build a school on the lot southeast corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets, were adopted.

—The eighth anniversary of the Philadelphia branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for heathen women took place last evening, in the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets. Rev. G. Dana Boardman presided, and addresses were made by eminent speakers. From the remarks of these gentlemen, it appeared that during this short space of time, without paid agents, this society has employed 20 missionaries, 78 Bible readers, open, 20 schools for girls, and supported 30 children by specific contribution. The missionaries of this society have alone, in Calcutta, 800 pupils under instruction. The proceedings were highly interesting.

—A meeting of mechanics and manufacturers was held last evening, at No. 1108 Sansom street, for the purpose of considering the bill now before the Legislature exempting mechanics and manufacturers who sell their own goods from the operations of the act of 1842, imposing a license as dealers where other articles were sold in the same establishment. It was explained that where manufacturers whose sales were less than $1000 sold other articles which were necessary to keep as part of the business, they were classed as dealers and compelled to pay a license. This was urged as calculated to interfere with producers, and not within the scope of the meaning of the act of 1846. The new act relieves manufacturers from this burden. Resolutions were adopted urging the passage of the bill.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—$85,000 in specie were shipped from New York to Europe yesterday.

—The funeral of the late James T. Brady took place in New York yesterday.

—The Indians have again appeared on the south side of the Platte river, near Fort McPherson.

—The customs receipts at this port from the 1st to the 6th inst., inclusive, aggregated $121 856.

—Brigadier-General Sampson, of the New York State National Guard, died at Rondout on Wednesday.

—Sol. Aaron, a pugilist, has been arrested for aiding and abetting the prize-fight at Lynnfield, Mass.

—The German Press Association of this State held its thirteenth annual meeting at Allentown yesterday.

—Secretary Welles sent to the House of Representatives, yesterday, voluminous correspondence on affairs in Paraguay.

—A meeting of the Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters was held at Baltimore on Wednesday.

—General Grant and Speaker Colfax will be officially informed of their election as President and Vice-President of the United States tomorrow morning.

—A man named Peter Bamberger shot and fatally wounded a woman named Sarah Baerd yesterday morning, in New York, and inflicted a mortal wound upon himself.

—Governor Geary has revoked the death-warrants of William Brooks and Charles Orme, of Monroe county, in consequence of their case having been taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

—The pardon of Dr. Mudd has been signed by the President and sent to the State Department, where it will receive the signature of the Secretary of State and seal of the United States, and then be sent to the commanding officer of the Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about the middle of next week, and Dr. Mudd will be liberated. The pardon is accompanied by a report of the Attorney General, made by direction of the President, embracing the history and points of the case, and reciting the various considerations moving the Executive to grant the same, which are chiefly that there now appears to be some doubt as to the complicity of the said Mudd with the conspiracy, he only rendering aid by attending to the wounds of the chief conspirator; that the medical profession of Harford county, Md., have satisfactorily shown that it was the professional duty of said Mudd, as a physician, to attend Booth, when called upon; and further, he was very attentive to the sick at the Dry Tortugas during the prevalence of yellow fever there last summer, saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, besides that of the wife of Surgeon Joseph Smith, United States Army, who himself died of the fever. It further states that his pardon has been recommended by thirty-nine Senators and members of Congress, and over three hundred officers and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, and others.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The greatest interest is felt in the proceedings of the Constituent Cortes, the sessions of which commence here to-day. Rivero will certainly be chosen President. A majority of the members favor the selection of Ferdinand, father of the reigning King of Portugal, as the future ruler of Spain, and should he refuse, the Duke de Montpensier will probably be chosen.

The movements of the Carlists in Guipescoa, Biscay, and Alava, commonly known as the Basque provinces, are quite active.

The French Government is watching the frontier closely.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Telegraphic communication between Havana and Sagua La Grande and Villa Clara, which had been destroyed by the revolutionists, has been restored. It is reported that the leaders of the revolutionists in the sugar districts of Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, and Trinidad, are Adolfo Cavada and his brother Frederick; the former recently American Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, and removed at the request of Lersundi. The latter was, until last week, the American Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, and has just resigned. He was lieutenant-colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of zouaves during the civil war in America.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Reverdy Johnson was the guest of the corporation of Glasgow at a dinner yesterday. After the usual toasts, Mr. Johnson made a speech, in the course of which he defended the treaty recently made for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He regarded this treaty as one to settle the points at issue and prevent further trouble in future, and quoted from Earl Russell as saying the escape of the Alabama from a British port was due to the insanity of the law-officer of the Crown.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The project for an Iberian union has been renewed.

LONDON, Feb. 11, evening.—The House of Lords met to-day, but without transacting any business of importance adjourned until February 16.

LONDON, Feb. 11, midnight.—A banquet was given to the Ministry this evening, at Fishmonger's Hall. Mr. Gladstone made a speech, reviewing the progress already made in carrying into effect the resolves for the direct abolishment of the Irish Church, and declared his intention of proceeding speedily and prudently, encouraged by constitutional knowledge, by the character of the Queen, who associates herself with the interests and affections of the people, by the character and ability of his colleagues, by the favorable judgment of the country, and by the justice of the cause.

Mr. Bright addressed the company and condemned the profuse expenditure of past years, and urged the necessity on the part of the House of Commons of being more positive and decided on the question of economy.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Twenty-eight Carlists who were attempting to cross the frontier yesterday were arrested by a body of the French corps of observation and sent to Bayonne.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate on Butler's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Judge Bingham of Ohio has just finished a very able and sharp speech against Gen. Butler's resolution. He denounced it as revolutionary, and as an act of secession and anarchy. He warned the House against being led into adopting a measure which would involve a difficulty between the two houses. He hoped the resolution would be laid upon the table, there to rot.

During the delivery of this speech General Butler stood directly in front of Judge Bingham, and seemed quite uneasy under the scathing remarks and criticisms on his resolution. At the close of Judge Bingham's speech Mr. Farnsworth tried to get the floor to move to lay the resolution on the table, but failed, Mr. Schenck getting it to make a speech in favor of the resolution.

Bliss and Masterman.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House, in compliance with the resolutions already passed, voluminous correspondence relative to affairs in Paraguay. It appears that on the 4th of December last Admiral Davis addressed Lopez a letter, in which he says:—"It does not belong to me to consider the status of Bliss and Masterman, but on this subject your Excellency will, I do not doubt, repose confidence in the justice and friendship of the United States, which has afforded your Excellency many recent proofs of its respect and sympathy."

Lopez replied that these persons were criminals, deeply committed in the affair of a horrible conspiracy, very particularly the former.

The Virginia Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It is said that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has determined to report in favor of a modification of the Constitution of Virginia, as suggested by the committee of nine.

School Dedication.

Last evening the Southwest Grammar School, on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, was dedicated in the presence of a large number of persons, and the affair was of a remarkably brilliant and interesting character.

The new school building is not only an architectural ornament to the neighborhood in which it is located, but the interior arrangements for purposes of tuition are admirable. The school-house is constructed of brown stone, three stories in height, of neat and tasty design, and covers an area of 86 by 76 feet, the lot being 140 by 121 feet. It is divided into a large number of class rooms, and is capable of accommodating eighteen divisions, although only twelve divisions are now being taught there. The cost of the building was about $42,000. The assembly room is very large and commodious and well ventilated, and the entire interior presents a very cheerful and attractive appearance. The building was constructed under the superintendence of John Frazer, architect.

The inauguration ceremonies last evening were held in the assembly room, which was most beautifully decorated with American flags and tri-colored bunting. Over the temporary staging, erected for the occasion, were suspended portraits of George and Martha Washington, and bouquets of flowers added to the general effect of the scene.

The stage was occupied by a number of gentlemen prominently engaged in the cause of public school education, and conspicuous among them were the Rev. Richard Newton, Mayor Daniel M. Fox, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools; George Inman Riche, Principal of the High School; Edward Shippen, ex-President of the Board of School Control, and others.

The assembly room was densely crowded, and the front seats were occupied by the young lady pupils of the school, who were tastily attired in white dresses.

The exercises were opened by an anthem sung by the pupils, entitled "The Eyes of All Wait Upon Thee," after which an eloquent prayer was delivered by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.

Mr. Lewis Elkin, the Controller for the section, then addressed the audience, commencing with an appropriate reference to the death, on the previous evening, of Mr. Charles H. Rainier, the Principal of the school, who had been a faithful and capable teacher. He then gave a historical sketch of the building and the school section, concluding as follows:—"We congratulate you, the citizens of the Seventh ward, on the completion of a building of which you may justly be proud, a temple of learning wherein, with God's help, your children and your children's children may be educated. We believe that our schools are inferior to none, a convincing proof being the fact that our former scholars are now teachers in our schools, thus returning to their *Alma Mater* to teach where they had been taught. Believe me, my good friends, wherever you place the church or the school you appreciate the surrounding property and improve the social condition of the people; for the teacher and the preacher are the pioneers of civilization; they go together hand in hand in the great work of progress; with their combined efforts we need have no fears for the perpetuity of our now free institutions.

"We heed no skeptic's puny hands,
For near the school the church spire stands;
Nor fear the bigot's iron rule,
For near the church spire stands the school."

Addresses were also made by Mayor Fox, Mr. Edward Shippen, George Inman Riche, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, Colonel A. L. Snowden, Thomas Bradford Dwight, and the exercises were concluded by the pupils singing the "Evening Hymn."

—Several years ago a young man, a resident of Milford, Mass., after a few years of married life, obtained a divorce. His wife immediately went off and engaged in some mechanical work, remaining until a few months since, when she returned, sought her former husband, and offering him one thousand dollars which she had saved from her earnings, provided he would forgive and remarry her, was accepted, and they were recently reunited.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 38 | MOON S ETS....6 45
SUN SETS....5 31 | HIGH WATER....3 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 13
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
England	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 2
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 4

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 13
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
China	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 13
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Chasca, Crockett, Cienfuegos, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, 18 days from Matanzas, with sugar, molasses, and honey to Thos Watson & Sons.

Brig M. L. Miller, Leighton, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, 17 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Tice, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

BELOW.

Brig Herald, Creighton, from Jamaica.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Barque New York, Gibbs, hence, at Matanzas 1st instant.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, hence, at Matanzas 1st instant.

Brig Josie A. Devereaux, Clark, hence, was going up to New Orleans 6th inst.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Adams, hence for Portland, at Gloucester 7th inst.

Schr Col. Ellsworth, Harvey, at Gloucester 7th inst. from Newfoundland, with frozen herring, and cleared for Philadelphia.

Schr Vrale, Mason, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 9th inst.

Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Wiley, at Charleston 8th inst. from Boston.

Schr Minnie May, May, hence, at Portsmouth 8th instant.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, at Jacksonville 1st inst., from Savannah.

Schr A. B. Crabtree, Joy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 3d inst.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, at Havana 2d inst. from Sierra Morena, and cleared 3d for Philadelphia.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, at Havana 2d inst. from St. John, N. B.

Schr White Sea, Jones, sailed from Cardenas 2d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Southerner, Darling, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 9th inst.

Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, McCobb, from Georgetown, S. C., for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The expenses on barque Neptune and cargo, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, at Key West, were $7269'67, including advances made.

Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from New York, bound to Savannah, with a cargo of guano, put into Norfolk 9th inst., having carried away main boom and shifted cargo.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 45, dated June 15, 1868, official notice has been received at this office that the lights of Hamnskar, Koon, and Hallo, east of Sweden, referred to in that notice, would be lighted from the 1st day of November, 1868.

Also, that from the 1st day of November, 1868, a fixed white light would be exhibited from Maskuf Rock, in the Dalaro, or southern channel leading to Stockholm, between Landsort Lighthouse and the anchorage of Eigenabben. The position of the light is in latitude 58 degrees 51 minutes 24 seconds N., longitude 18 degrees 1 minute 18 seconds east of Greenwich.

Also, that a lighthouse has been erected on the west point of Port Viscardo, Cephalonia, in which a fixed white light is exhibited, to serve as a guide for vessels entering the channel between Ithaca and Cephalonia.

Also, that directions have been given for the establishment of a provisionary light on Fano, one of the Ionian Islands.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000

WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

1 29 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

GAME. GAME.

Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.

Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at

MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 1 9 12t rp

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 8

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1f

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmwsm Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 112 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6m4

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
2 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Kern,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallet,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Kaigle.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full hoop lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory. [2 6 5w

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships," and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PORTER & COATES; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, publication, purchase, and sale of Books and Stationery, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the names of the general partners of the said firm are ROBERT PORTER and HENRY T. COATES, both of the city of Philadelphia, and the special partners are BENJAMIN COATES and GEORGE MORRISON COATES also both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the special partners is one hundred thousand dollars, of which Benjamin Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash and George Morrison Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERT PORTER,
HENRY T. COATES,
General Partners.
BENJAMIN COATES,
GEORGE MORRISON COATES,
Special Partners.
Philadelphia, 1st February, 1869 2 6 6t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13 1869 at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOLO ARTISTS,
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Mr. RUDOLPH BENNIG.

MENDELSSOHN'S SCOTCH SYMPHONY.
Overture—"DER FREISCHUTZ".....Weber
Overture—"FRANCS JUGES".....Berlioz
BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Tickets.....$1 50.
For sale at the Office, No. 1102 Chesnut street, all the Principal Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock.
No Reserved Seats.

THE GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL, previous to the concert, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 3½ o'clock. [2 10 4t
Tickets.....50 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb 12
BENEFIT OF MR BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Fifth Night of the world-renowned Comedians
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in three pieces,
The Fairy Drama entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAPOLAN.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the uproariously laughable comedy entitled
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the side-splitting Farce.
THE IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
A NEW COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Edmund Yates' new Comedy, called
TAME OATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with Crale's Perversion of
BARBE BLEUE.
TWELFTH NIGHT MATINEE, Saturday, at 2.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—MISS SUSAN GALTON'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY
EVERY EVENING IN OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA—CHING-CHOW-HI.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trempler's, No. 922 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [2 10 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Rich opian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and at principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; André's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 2m

CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASON

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

The Elevated Railroad.

MR. SAMUEL JOSEPHS yesterday introduced into the Legislature an act "incorporating the Philadelphia Elevated Railroad Company, providing that Charles M. Prevost, Joseph F. Tobias, John F. Reading, W. A. F. Maddox, S. W. Gross, M. D., Charles B. Sloan, Jacob Janney, Richard Montgomery, E. Cooper Shapley, and William B. Wilson, be authorized to form a company under the provisions of the general Railroad law, with a capital of $1,000,000, to construct a double track railroad, at an elevation of not less than fifteen feet nor less than twelve feet from the surface of the ground, along and over Market street, commencing at Front, and running to the western line of Philadelphia county, to be constructed of corrugated beam iron, supported upon columns of the same material, the cars being propelled by a dummy engine."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads, and is at present before that body. We have heard of wild propositions. Thus, a bridge across the Delaware river to a spot in New Jersey to which no one goes or wants to go, is being debated. A tunnel under Broad street—an imitation, feeble, to be sure, of the Metropolitan Underground Railroad of London—is also discussed. And it is not many years since an aeronaut, Low or High, or some such name, favored the chartering of balloons to carry people from one street corner to another. But of all insane and comical ideas, this elevated railroad on Market street takes the lead. Really, Mr. Josephs, if you perpetrated a joke on General Prevost and old Dr. Gross and their associates, you deserve the Cassio-like commendation, "By heavens, this is a more exquisite one than the other."

The contemplated improvement (?) on Market street is certainly unique. At a space of twelve feet above the level of the street, or about ten and a half feet above the pavement, will be erected a corrugated double track railroad, for the purpose of transporting, not people only, but freight, coal, ashes, and all other substances which are calculated to throw dust in the faces of the passers-by below. Probably at intervals there will be a passenger car, from which citizens will be let down or taken up in buckets, like they do in the Cornish mines. Occasionally the coals from the dummy engine will drop on the head of an innocent passer-by, and at intervals one of the "corrugated iron beams, with columns of the same material," will give way and let the elevated railroad down on some cart or pedestrian. These are a few of the incidents of the road. But of course these are all cancelled by the fact that the injured people, provided they are seriously injured, and not merely smothered by the dust and dirt, can sue the corporation. In addition to these claims for the passage of the bill, there are others which will recommend it strongly. It is not asked for by any one, nor will it supply any need of our people. This is a convincing argument in its favor. There are no passengers who would ride on it in preference to the cars on *terra firma*, and there is no freight which needs transportation through the heart of the city. It is, therefore, not in compliance with any want. Again, it would be greatly injurious to the owners of all property on Market street; in fact, it would be ruinous not only to business, but to the real estate owner. Therefore, these parties will possibly be ready to buy the scheme off. Certainly pass it then. The corporators can have their dividend and all interested could have theirs, provided the owners of property could be brought to terms. And then, too, some of the Market street men are rich, and therefore legitimate prey. Again, the Market Street Passenger Railroad would be seriously affected by it, and they too might be induced to subscribe a proportion. Altogether the bill has so many merits that we congratulate the incorporators over their charter when they get it, and also give Mr. Josephs credit for its introduction. We trust that this bill will die in committee. There are gentlemen of sense and honor in the House. Let them see to it that no such charter as the Elevated Railroad Company's is ever granted.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

A VERY pretty case was lately argued before Judge Peirce in the Court of Common Pleas, which involves some nice points of business ethics. A member of the Board of Brokers, it seems, disposed of some oil stock, in 1864, to a New York broker, at a figure which the purchaser considered to be far beyond its real value when he came to inquire into the character of his investment. Finding the oil stock rather a drug in the market he naturally desired to have his money back, and appealed to the Board of Brokers to assist him, inquiring "can such things be" in Philadelphia, or anywhere outside of Wall street? The seller of the oil stock, considering that possession was nine points of the law, declared that business was business, and that the only point of ethics to be considered in a bargain was for each man to look out for his own pocket. Third street, however, decided that it had a character to lose, and that it would show Wall street a good example. So the Board of Brokers undertook to investigate the matter, but the vendor of oil stocks declined to submit to such arbitration, denied the authority of the Board, and appealed to the Court for protection, declaring that his membership in the Board of Brokers affords him unusual facilities for conducting his business, and that to be suspended or in any way deprived of his privileges as a member would do him irreparable injury. The Board, on the other hand, assert that every member on being admitted to their body consents to abide by the rules and regulations, and that to release any member from his obligations under the rules would be calculated to destroy the organization of the Board and injuriously affect the interests of the public. We may remark that this little three-cornered fight is an illustration of the very decided differences of opinion held by business men on the same subject. Some maintain that a bargain is a bargain under any and all circumstances, and this seems to be the case with the Third street representative who has appealed to the Court for protection against the Board of Brokers. The Wall street gentleman evidently is of the opinion that a *quid pro quo* is the one thing needful to bind a bargain, although in this case it may make a difference as to whose ox is gored. Both parties in this controversy are represented by able counsel, who made eloquent appeals that justice should be done though the heavens fall, and Judge Peirce took the matter under advisement, and is now engaged sitting up late o' nights endeavoring to find the golden grain of truth at the bottom of the muddle.

Fair Promises.

THE action of Mayor Fox yesterday in removing Reserve Officer Hill, without the assignment of any cause, is one which the admirers of the new executive of our city will find difficult to reconcile with his professions. Upon entering on the duties of his office Mr. Fox talked in soft notes of governing the police force according to merit, and selecting only good men. He went further, and gave the people to understand that such of the old force as are of undoubted merit should not be deprived of their positions. How he is carrying out these promises is shown by the case in question. It will be remembered that Officer Hill was the only policeman who had the nerve and independence to arrest the notorious Jim Haggerty, over whose case there was so much excitement a few weeks since. Hill went into a bar-room, arrested Haggerty, was driven out, waylaid, shot, and beaten. He is still suffering from the wounds received in the discharge of his duty. It will be remembered also that he was brought before the notorious McMullin, and came near being sent to jail. All this was the immediate result of the fearless performance of what was required of him by every sense of right. And how is he rewarded? Without cause, at the request of McMullin and his fellows, Hill is discharged from the force. If any more convincing argument is wanted to show the necessity of some reform in our present police system, we have it here. The political fancy of the Mayor and the complaint of the worst class of citizens caused the removal of a faithful policeman. This case is but typical. With the adjournment of the Legislature will come a general discharge of the present force and the instalment in their places of men who carried the bludgeons of the Sheriff at the October election. Such men as these to be the guardians of the public peace! We tremble for our city when we think of such an evil. Let the case of Hill be a warning to the Legislature that some sort of reform, be it what it may, is necessary to save life and property from being endangered in Philadelphia.

Ineligibility of Members of Councils.

A VERY proper law has passed the State Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. It relates to the right of persons elected to Councils to hold office under the city government during the term for which they are elected, and modifies the existing law in some important particulars. It divides the city officers into those who are elected by the people and those elected by Councils. So far as the former are concerned, all prohibitory statutes which excluded members of Councils from accepting of them during the *time for which they were elected to Councils* are repealed. This seems to us to be only just. Let us cite an instance. A gentleman is elected to Select Council for three years. If he keeps his seat, or if he resigns, it matters not. For three years from the date of election he is ineligible to any elective office. The new law makes him eligible to one when the people choose, but of course compels him to resign from Councils before he can accept it. Were the law otherwise, we might be deprived of the services of our most valued citizens, and many who would be ornaments to the chamber be induced to decline entering upon the duties for fear of the consequent exclusion. By removing all such disability simple justice is done.

In the other class of officers, however, those elected by Councils, every member is excluded for the entire term for which he is elected. He cannot resign and be elected to them. For three years from the date of his entrance into the Select Chamber, no member can be elected by his fellows to any office. This is eminently proper. It is necessary in such a city as our own that the Councils be not used as a stepping-stone to political advancement. We do not want members to go into them, and do so only to get the acquaintance of their fellow-members and be elected to more lucrative offices. And it is a wise provision that for *the time* for which they are elected they should be excluded. There seems to be no doubt but that the bill will pass.

The Palmy Days of the Drama, and Now.

WHEN were the palmy days of the drama? Most persons have an indefinite idea on this point, and if obliged to give an exact answer would be apt to indicate some ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago—about the time when they first commenced visiting the theatres—as the interesting period when the standard of excellence was established by which all future dramatic art must be judged. Before the cold and critical age arrives the very atmosphere of the theatre has a marvellous charm, and the theatre-goer enters into the spirit of the mimic scene with a heartiness and enthusiasm that cool off considerably when the judgment is more sober, the taste more cultivated, and the critical faculties more active. It is undoubtedly the fact that more real pleasure can be derived from a critical taste for art which is capable of analyzing and comparing and discovering the secrets by which effects are produced and governed; but this taste is also more intolerant of inferiority, and, with regard to the drama at least, it is apt to deplore the fact that merit of the highest order is so rare. A poet whose perceptions of beauty were keen and sensitive, has declared that

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

and it is a remarkable as well as a gratifying fact that, so far as works of art are concerned, the best and greatest take the most permanent hold upon the imagination and memory.

A person who has been in the habit of attending dramatic entertainments for a number of years has a vivid recollection of the comparatively few fine plays, fine performances, and really great actors he may have seen in the course of his playgoing experience. The vast amount of dulness, stupidity, and mediocrity that he has sat out night after night for the purpose of obtaining these pleasant recollections, fade from his memory, and for the purpose of judging the dramas of to-day he has the impressions of youth and the ideas of excellence gained from a really small number of performances. A very little reflection, combined with the inspection of a file of playbills, will convince any unprejudiced person of the truth of this assertion; and in forming a critical estimate of the state of dramatic art at the present day, it is necessary to take the facts stated into consideration.

It is also necessary to bear in mind that great plays and great actors, like great pictures and great painters, only appear at rare intervals. We inherit the wealth of the ages, but the intervals between such actors as Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Booth, Forrest, and others were not short. In their day and generation these artists were as much above their fellows as they appear to be above those who tread the stage in our day. It is true that sometimes a galaxy of stars appears at one time in the theatrical firmament, but such occasions are exceedingly rare. The fact is that the theatres are more numerous and more prosperous, and the state of dramatic art is more promising, at present than it has been for a long time; and those who have witnessed the performances of such artists as Ristori, Janauschek, Forrest, Murdoch, Edwin Booth, and many others that might be named, cannot complain that they have enjoyed less advantages in the way of fine acting than their grandfathers. The last impression of Ristori in the minds of many playgoers in this city is the haggard figure of "Marie Antoinette" staggering towards the prison door on her way to the guillotine. This is an image to be cherished in the memory for a lifetime, and the shadows cast upon it by succeeding years will only mellow the tones without obliterating anything of its grandeur or beauty. Janauschek's "Medea" or "Deborah," Forrest's "Lear" or "Richelieu," Murdoch's "Benedict" or "Young Mirabel," and Edwin Booth's "Hamlet," will be the standard by which many persons will measure the deficiencies of actors twenty years hence, and with as much justice as we refer to the era of Kemble and Kean as the climacteric of dramatic art.

In reality, the theatres are better constructed, and the scenic and mechanical appliances are far superior now to what they were a few years ago. Greater attention is paid to costume and the mounting of dramas, and on the whole it is safe to say that plays, as a general rule, are as well, if not better, presented now as they ever were. Some ten or twelve years ago, when the Arch Street Theatre was under the management of William Wheatley, a very superior stock company made that establishment the favorite resort of theatre goers who appreciated good acting, and yet any person who will take the trouble to reflect will be able to remember a good many very indifferent plays, and a great deal of very indifferent acting, at the Arch in its "palmy days." No company equal to Wheatley's has been collected in this city since, the one now at the Arch being the nearest approach to it, and every candid person competent to form an opinion on the subject will admit that, in the way of scenery, costumes, and effects, plays are better produced under Mrs. Drew's administration than they ever were before. The worst that playgoers can complain of when comparing the drama of to-day with that of their earlier recollections, is in the deterioration of the company at this one theatre. The Walnut has, probably, as good a company now as it ever had—except at very rare intervals—within the memory of the present generation. The Walnut, however, was always a "star" house, and relied more upon transient attractions than upon the strength of its company. The star system, however, we are happy to think, is at its decadence. Heretofore, actors, after gaining a little local popularity, have considered themselves fitted to amuse and edify the public without the assistance of well-trained associates; and they have abandoned their legitimate work to travel from city to city until the whole business of starring has fallen into disrepute, and there now seems to be a strong probability that managers, who may be so disposed, will be able to fill up their companies with competent performers. The number of theatres all over the country, and the large sums received by them from the public, indicate very clearly that the taste for dramatic art is as active as ever, and those who are inclined to contrast unfavorably the drama of to-day with that of twenty-years ago, should remember that, five hundred years before Christ, Aristophanes ridiculed the tragic poets of Athens and considered Euripides fair game for his satire, and instituted unfavorable comparisons between him and his great predecessors Æschylus and Sophocles, and that ever since then the decline of the drama has been sung in every key. Notwithstanding this, the theatres increase and multiply and the drama continues to flourish like a green bay leaf amid the applause of new generations of admirers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4[No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS }

The Tax Duplicates will be ready for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1869 on MONDAY next February 15.

A discount at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed for prompt payment.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
Receiver of Taxes.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1869. 2 11 3t

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
LECTURE BY
JOHN MITCHELL ESQ.,
AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, At 8 P. M.
For the Benefit of the Gaelic Library Fund.
Subject—"Who are the Celts?"
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs Cummisky, No. 1037 Chesnut street, Turner & Bro., No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo, corner Sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlan, No 108 South Fifth street.
Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
President
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 2 10 st

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.
Doors open at 6 30 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets, 50 cents: to be had at the door and at the "Home," No. 823 Shippen street. 2 6 6t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 306 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.
2 9 5t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 238 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of Indigo 1 27wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement. $ 3mwf

WINTER THAWING OUT.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
Come to the Great Brown Hall!
And see the tremendous piles
Of clothes, of magnificent styles,
For short folks and stout folks and tall,
For sale at the Great Brown Hall.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
For the winter is about gone,
And its marvellous sort of fun
How the stock of winter garments goes;
For the people will presently want Spring Clothes,
(As everybody certainly knows),
From the top of their heads to the tips of their toes;
And the prices are down, for we gave them a knock,
To close out the rest of the winter stock.
Come! come!! come!!! ye people all!
For the winter stock of the Great Brown Hall!

Winter stock on the go! Prices never so low! Gentlemen, don't be slow! Everybody ought to know, that now is the time to go to the

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 15 1mrp East of Front street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 2tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9[

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 6m

PHILADA. AND READING RR.
6s,
Free from all Taxes.
A small amount for sale low by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

CENTRAL AGENCY
For the Sale of
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
Removed to
No. 105 S. FIFTH Street,
10 12 Next Door to Old Office.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

A SPECIAL SALE
OF
Books, Stationery, Chromos, and Frames
A Rare Opportunity.
The subscriber, contemplating making ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to his Store, has determined to offer, for a SHORT TIME, at a great reduction,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
Standard, Illustrated, and Miscellaneous Books, in Plain and Extra Bindings,
From 25 to 40 Per Cent. Discount from Regular Rates.
OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND LONDON EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
From 33 to 40 Per Cent. Discount.
Fine French, English, and American STATIONERY, PAPER, AND ENVELOPES.
A splendid assortment of the finest AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS.
Picture Frames in Walnut and Gold, From 33 to 50 Per Cent. Discount.
All the New Popular Literature of the Day at 25 Per Cent. Discount.
The best opportunity ever offered to supply yourself with anything in our line.
CALL AT ONCE.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
2 12 3t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CENTRAL AGENCY
For the Sale of
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
Removed to
No. 105 S. FIFTH Street,
10 12 Next Door to Old Office.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
29 rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 36 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 12 3m

INSURANCE.
FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, nary 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated n 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$ 2 0 0,0 0 0,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

DRY GOODS.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.
Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
One Hundred Dozen
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
31 Cents, or $3·50 Per Dozen,
WELL WORTH $5·00 PER DOZEN.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.
N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [2 12
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

WHITE ALPACAS FOR PARTIES.
White Corded Alpacas.
White French Merinoes.
White Poplin Alpacas.
At very popular prices.
WHITE GOODS.
Plaid and striped Nainsooks, 25 cts. up.
White soft finish Cambrics, 31 cts. up.
Victoria Lawns, bargains, 37 and 50 cts.
One case White Pique, 44, worth 50 cts.
White Swiss Muslins, 20 cts. up.
MUSLINS.
Good yard-wide Shirtings, 13 cts. up.
All the good makes Shirtings.
Wide heavy Sheetings, 50 cts.
Sheetings, all widths, by the yd. or pc.
PRINTS, ETC.
New Spring Prints.
Shirting Prints, novelties, 16 to 37 cts.
New Ginghams, Delaines, etc.
37½ ct. French Prints reduced from 62.
16 ct. Delaines reduced from 22.
COOPER & CONARD,
1,7 fmm S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET sts.

EROS AND ANTEROS.

Cupid Disports Himself on St. Valentine's Day—Observances of Yore—How the Moderns Burlesque the God of Love—Funny Tokens, Etc.

Sunday next, the 14th of February, will be St. Valentine's Day. Of course, as almost from time immemorial, *souvenirs*, in the shape of valentines—satrical, humorous, or tender—have been exchanged, so they will be exchanged this time. Next Sunday we can take them to church in our prayer-books. Whether we expect to receive them and intend to send them or not, a glance at the history and customs of the day can do us no harm. At any rate, as the simple reading of a farce does not make the reader a fool, so the simple learning of the tricks and pranks perpetrated by St. Valentine and his disciples cannot transform us into clowns.

Origin of the Day.

Everybody knows that the 14th of February is called St. Valentine's Day from the name of a certain Romish priest who flourished in the third century. This unlucky churchman, on the 14th of February, A. D. 270, was beaten with clubs and then beheaded, for which reason he was raised by the Holy Father to the dignity of sainthood. The greater portion of his remains, it is said, are still preserved in Rome, in the Church of St. Praxedes. Near this point is a gate, which once passed by the name of the *Porta del Popolo*, but which, in other days, was known as the *Porta Valentini*.

Venus, Eros, and Anteros.

The customs, however, connected with this day in modern times have no relation either to the life or death of St. Valentine. They had their origin first in a desire to express affection by the sending of a pretty token; then in a desire to express contempt or "poke fun" by the sending of a ludicrous token. As Venus, the Goddess of Love, Cupid (or Eros), the God of Love, and Eros' brother, Anteros, hold especial sway over the affections, let us gather the facts of their mythological history. Many accounts are given concerning the first of this trio. The one most generally received represents her as having sprung from the froth of the sea, like a symmetrical bung from a huge beer-barrel. She was the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces and pleasures, etc. She was numerously married. She wore a natty girdle which had the power of exciting love. Her contest with Pallas and Juno for the golden apple of Discord is well known. Mr. Paris awarded her the apple, for which favor he received the hand of the fairest woman on earth. She had a son by the god of war—old Mars. This son's name was Eros or Cupid. He was a worthy chip of the old block, for he fought many battles among hearts, and was not more careful of those tender things than his mother. Some people believe him to have been a chubby little boy, who flew about on wings, and carried a bow and quiver. Owing to the warmth of the climate where he sprouted, he couldn't endure any more clothing than a fig leaf. He was able to ruffle the coats of wild beasts without their biting him; and he had a brother whose name was Anteros, who was very necessary to his health and vigor. Why? Because the little fellow could grow neither in strength nor stature unless said Anteros was constantly by his side. This Anteros was not a deity who presided over the opposite of love, as his name would imply, but was a kind-hearted chap who presided over mutual love and mutual tenderness. From the fact that he had the power to cause an increase in the strength of Cupid, it might be inferred that a return of passion gives vigor to love. Some folks believe that it does. Perhaps! The pair of them, Cupid and Anteros, are often represented in old pictures as striving to seize a palm tree from each other, to teach that true love always overcomes by kindness.

Valentines of Old.

The origin of the modern custom of sending valentines is very ancient, and involved in considerable obscurity. The only rational theory that has been advanced concerning it, is that it is a continuation of the Roman ceremonies in honor of Pan and Juno, which were celebrated in the month of February, under the title of *Lupercalia*. One of the several customs by which this festival was distinguished was the placing of the names of young women in a box, from which they were drawn by young men as chance directed. To such practices, however, the early Christian pastors were opposed, because they savored too strongly of the old idolatry. Knowing it to be quite impossible to eradicate the custom at once, they endeavored to impart to it an orthodox character, by substituting for the names of maidens the names of the saints.

The drawing was fixed upon the 14th of February—which happened to be St. Valentine's Day—because it was the middle of the month which had been devoted to the heathenish *Lupercalia*. The saints did not long remain in favor, however, their places soon being usurped by the maidens whom they had displaced; and this feature of the old Roman rites once restored, the transition to the next step was easy and natural. The practice of the choosing mates became reciprocal, as far as the two sexes were concerned, all who were thus chosen being termed valentines from the day on which the ceremony took place.

The Day in Times of Yore.

In the time of Charles II, it seems that the names of married persons, as well as those of the unmarried, were placed in the wheel of fortune on St. Valentine's Day.

It was general in those days for the person drawn as a valentine to make the person drawing him or her a handsome present. This was done to "relieve" the donors of the obligations under which they were placed by being drawn as valentines. Miss Stuart, a celebrated belle, who afterwards became the Duchess of Richmond, drew as her valentine, in 1667, Lord Mandeville, and the latter was glad to *relieve* himself by presenting her with a ring costing £300. On one occasion the same fortunate lady *relieved* the Duke of York from the decree of fate on receiving from him a jewel valued at £800.

In olden times the common people believed that on St. Valentine's Day the birds were accustomed to select their mates; and owing to the strange influence which pervaded the air, it was maintained that a young person on walking abroad would first encounter the one with whom his or her lot was to be cast for life.

That the observance of St. Valentine's Day is of very ancient origin is proved by the fact that both Shakespeare and Chaucer allude to it, as well as the poet Lydgate, who died in 1440. Duke Charles of Orleans, who was captured by the English on the field of Agincourt, in 1415, was the earliest known composer of those amorous stanzas for which St. Valentine's Day has been distinguished.

Valentines Nowadays

Since the times when each return of St. Valentine's Day was signalized by the giving and reception of costly—frequently very costly—missives in the form of remembrance tokens, the world has changed and the customs attending the celebration of St. Valentine's Day have likewise changed. Now, we never even hear of a valentine worth more than $100, sometimes of a few worth $10, more often of $5 and $1 ones, but generally of 10 cent, 5 cent and penny ones. In fact, penny ones are all the go. People buy them because they cost little or nothing, like lunch from 10 to 12, in lager beer saloons. To one $5 valentine, ten thousand 1-cent ones are sold. But some of the more costly ones are really pretty. Nicely tinted, perfumed, and delicately chiselled out, scolloped, or perforated with divers holes to represent leaves, flowers, and angels, they at least cannot fail to attract an admiring eye. They are always inscribed somewhere with a motto:—"Remember me," "true love," "deep affection," "sweetheart," "I'm dying for thee"—and other mushy specimens of the kind. It's as good as a glass of warm water to read a dozen of them—you're sure to have a "casting up of accounts." Some of them come in boxes, bearing upon the lid a highly colored cupid—a languishing swain gazing at the window of the lower "where his love lies dreaming," a love-lorn lass imprinting the sleepy features of her Augustus' portrait on her heart, a tender pair floating with the tide in a fairy boat, on a mystic stream, while they vow, by the man in the moon, how they adore each other, or something else of like description, calculated to cause a dangerous flutter in the heart of the one beholding. As a rule, they are so constructed that you have to pull them out like a telescope, before you can get at the device, motto, or picture below. We saw one which had at the very bottom of a deep, intricate, and airy mass of perforated tissue paper, a tiny looking-glass, over which was written "The one I love." Quite a "nobby" way of conveying a delicate compliment and making the "tender confession."

But, after all, the valentine, with emphasis, of modern days, is the funny one—the one which bears a grotesque picture of a little-headed and big bodied, or big headed and little-bodied male or female, with huge ears, gaping mouth, and massive nose, daubed with an abundance of red and yellow paint, and subscribed with a stanza of doggerel, jingling verse. Of course a description of these comic representations would be impossible, but we append a few of the rhymes taken from several of the most humorous which have been issued for the approaching St. Valentine's Day:—

First we have the "Corner Loafer":—

"Loafing around the corner, poisoning the air,
And insulting ladies with your rowdy stare;
Better seek your garret, hide away your head,
Better go and honestly earn your daily bread.
Rum won't save you always; some time 'twill be known,
That your haunt, the corner, will be all alone."

Then the "Literary Chambermaid":—

"'Tis nice to have a girl around,
Where yellow-covered books abound;
'Tis nice for an inquiring mind,
But how for the dusty room?
Spelling out all the books you find,
We miss the use of your broom!"

Then the "Foul-mouthed, Gossiping Woman:'

"If there's a nuisance in the land
One that's most difficult to stand,
A curse on earth—a blast from—well!
'Tis the vile tongue no shame can quell,
Of her whose foul mouth is a bane
So dire, her very praise will stain!"

Then the 'Eavesdropper:"—

"To anything mean you would descend,
If you could thereby harm a friend;
Listening at keyholes is your favorite game,
Hearing an evil sentence in a single name,
Nature made mistake, you should have been a crow,
They also feed on carrion, you know."

From the "Old Fop:"—

'Stupid old pumbskull; yes, there you sit,
Thinking yourself the first of beaux;
Impudence passes with you for wit,
And your sense lies in your clothes."

Then the "Lady with the Grecian Bend:"—

'Pray, what's the matter,' said a friend to me,
'With that young woman that I see?'
I stopped and looked, and calmly said,
"The wits have surely left her head:
But where they're gone there's no telling,
Unless you judge by that large swelling."

Then the "Fancy Billiard Play:"—

"With artistic position and fixure *le grand*,
You think no player before you can stand;
You talk of your games and brag of your matches,
You *sleep on the table*, but rely on your scratches;
Could you but see yourself aright,
A perfect flat would be the sight."

Then "A Mrs. Caudle:"—

"Poor Mr. Caudle has gone to his club—
A *club* waits for Caudle at home:
How can he *such* a dear creature snub?
How wish from *her* arms e'er to roam?"

Then "the Tailor":—

"'It takes nine tailors to make a man,'"
I have heard that this was true;
But the worst yet seen since time began
Would be one made up of nine like you!
So thread your needle and prick your thumb;
We pray that no such spook will come."

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FINE ARTS.—The sale of paintings, crystal medallions, etc., from the American Art Gallery, New York, will be concluded this evening at half past 7 o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Persons desirous of obtaining bargains should attend this sale.

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BENNETT—RICHARDSON.—January the 24th, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. E. Hewitt, Mr. JAMES P. BENNETT and Miss EMMA S. RICHARDSON, all of Cape Island, New Jersey.

RICE—ROGERS.—January 31, by Rev. Father Walsh, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Mr. WILLIAM J. RICE to Miss LIZZIE C. ROGERS, both of this city.

DIED.

BONING.—On Wednesday night, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM BONING, in his 56th year.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 114, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 N. Fifth street, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GARRISON.—On the morning of the 11th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY GARRISON, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, and the members of the United Jackson Female Benefical Society, and of Olive Grove, No. 4, A. O. of F. D., and of American Star Assembly, Ancient Order of Agathusians, of which she was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 2208 Naudain street (between Lombard and South streets, above Twenty-third street), on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

McNULTY.—On the 9th instant, MARY, wife of the late Arthur McNulty, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Contraternity and Sodality of the Cathedral, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Terrence Neeson, No. 1028 Buttonwood street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at Cathedral. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

McQUILKEN.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, Mrs. ELLEN, wife of the late Daniel McQuilken, of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Morgan, No. 838 Charlotte street, below Poplar, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

RAINIER.—On the 10th instant, CHARLES H. RAINIER, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the School Directors of the Seventh Section and the Teachers of the Public Schools, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 247 S. Twentieth street, on Monday the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

VOGDES.—On Wednesday, February 10, JOHN R. VOGDES, aged 71 years.

The male relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 547 N. Fortieth street, north of Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th instant. The religious services will begin at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, and the interment will be at Laurel Hill.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

DEEP DOWN: a Tale of the Cornish Mines. By R. M. Ballantyne. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Those who have read Mr. Ballantyne's story entitled "Fighting the Flames" will have a natural desire to peruse this work. The Cornish mines are the most celebrated, and in many respects the most interesting, in the world. Extending, as some of them do, not merely into the bowels of the earth, but far under the sea, the lives of the miners are constantly imperilled, and from the earliest childhood their existence is one of toil, danger, and thrilling adventure. Mr. Ballantyne, in the work before us, has not attempted to give a complete description of the mines, fisheries, or the social condition of the people of Cornwall, but he has endeavored to exhibit some of the most interesting scenes and incidents connected with mining life. With this end in view, he has constructed his story on a foundation of facts, but has taken the romancer's liberty to arrange his incidents so as to produce an essentially truthful picture. "Deep Down" can be recommended as a story of exciting interest, which boys will eagerly read, and which will give some valuable ideas on a subject about which very little is generally known. The book is embellished with a number of very excellent designs, and it is nicely printed and bound.

—From D. Ashmead we have received several of the recent publications of D. Appleton & Co., of New York. "The Chaplet of Pearls; or, the White and Black Ribaumont," by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," is one of the list of "Appleton's Illustrated Library of Romance," now in course of publication. The story takes us back to the old Huguenot days of France, and it gives a graphic picture of the manners, customs, and political and religious intrigues of the times. The author is well known as one of the most entertaining romance-writers of the day, and "The Chaplet of Pearls" is equal in interest to anything that has yet proceeded from her pen. The story is illustrated by a number of Mr. Gaston Fay's designs, upon which we cannot bestow much admiration.

"The Jerusalem Delivered" of Torquato Tasso is one of the great poems of the world, and the translation of J. H. Whiffen has long been acknowledged as the best English version of it. This standard work is published by the Messrs. Appleton in their "popular edition" of the poets, at the low price of 50 cents. A life of Tasso is given, and a list of the English nobility and gentry who went to the crusades. The notes are sufficiently numerous to aid the reader in gaining an understanding of the poem. "The Jerusalem Delivered" should find a place in the library of every student of poetry, beside Dante, Homer, Ariosto, Petrarch, and Shakespeare. Many lovers of good literature cannot afford to purchase books at the ordinary prices, and the Messrs. Appleton would be rendering an essential service to some of the most ardent admirers of first-class poetry if they would follow up their half-dollar editions of Dante and Tasso with "The Orlando Furioso" and the Sonnets of Petrarch in equally cheap and attractive style.

"The Poacher" is the ninth volume of the 50-cent edition of Captain Marryatt's works. This series will be completed in twelve volumes, and the entire set will be sold for $5 50. What boy need be without Marryatt's works? The edition is printed in large type on good paper.

—The first part of the catalogue of the musical library of Joseph W. Drexel, Esq., contains a list of 1536 works, in 2245 volumes—historical, biographical, theoretical, critical, satirical, etc.—and in the German, English, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, Spanish, and Dutch languages. We have before alluded to this superb collection, and we again express the hope that it may at some time be placed in the custody of one of our public libraries, so that musicians and all who are interested in musical subjects can have access to it. The catalogue was arranged by Mr. H. F. Albrecht, who has devoted all his energies to completing the collection and preparing the catalogue. The titles of the works are given in alphabetical order, and to facilitate the search for a particular work, the numbers are arranged under different heads, according to the subjects. The first part of the catalogue covers musical writings; the second, third, and fourth parts will be issued as soon as they can be prepared, and will comprise lists of autographs of distinguished musicians; prints relating to music, including many portraits of celebrated composers, etc.; music for the church, theatre, chamber, etc., among which is a copy of the first edition of Handel's oratorios in score.

—The Report of a survey across the Continent in 1867-68, on the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, for a route extending the Kansas Pacific Railway to the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco and San Diego, by General William J. Palmer, gives a vast amount of information about this hitherto almost unknown region, which is shortly to be opened to the world by the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The survey under General Palmer's direction was the most complete and satisfactory that has yet been made, and the information which it contains about mines, timber, water-courses, geological formations, and character of the country are valuable and important.

—*Our Old Folks' Magazine* is a new venture in the field of periodical literature which we are glad to welcome. *Our Old Folks* is edited by D. Boyer Brown, Esq., and is published by R. Hafleigh, No. 731 Walnut street. The March number starts off with an attractive series of articles, which promise well for those which are to follow.

"The Silver Jubilee," "The Chronicles of the Nicotinian Monastery," "A Visit to the Palace of the Tuileries," "The Old Story," by Henry T. King; "Mohammed," "How to Resume Specie Payments," "Only Once," an American story, five chapters of which are given. "The Editor's Old Arm Chair" and "Wit and Humor" form a series of articles that will be appreciated by the lovers of periodical literature. The contributing staff of *Our Old Folks* includes many writers of talent, and the plan upon which it is proposed to carry it on ought to make it a success. The great progressive ideas of the day will be discussed, and the contributions of a serious cast will be relieved by wit, humor, poetry, and bright, sparkling essays on every imaginable subject of interest. *Our Old Folks* will be published at the low price of $3 per annum, and it will be an attractive addition to our somewhat limited list of Philadelphia magazines.

BOSTON AND GENERAL JACKSON.

Curious Reminiscence of Party Feeling.

Just after the opening of General Jackson's second term, there arose between his administration and the opposition a fearful war in regard to the United States Bank, which institution, headed by Nicholas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, was regarded by the Democrats as an opponent of the interests of trade. On the contrary, the Whigs gave it their sanction and most earnest support. It was supposed that Webster's great speech in reply to Hayne had brought Jackson over to the Whig side to such a degree that he would favor the Whig policy of the United States Bank. To make this more sure, Jackson was invited to visit Boston, where an ovation was given, such as was never tendered to any other President since the days of Washington. He was not proof against the flattery, and had nearly yielded to Federal persuasions, when David Henshaw, that war-horse of Democracy, averted the intent, and it was discovered soon after Jackson left that he had actually signed the order for the removal of the deposits while at his hotel in Boston.

The wrath of the Boston people can better be imagined than described. They sought every way to demonstrate it. In 1834, shortly after this supposed overt act, the frigate Constitution was hauled into the dry dock at Charlestown, Commodore Charles Elliott being at that time in command, and a staunch friend and supporter of Jackson. Whatever were his motives or his reasons, he gave an order to Mr. Laban S. Beecher, the well-known ship-carver, then a young man but a short time in business, who kept at No. 8 North Market street, to carve a full figure of Jackson for a figure-head to be placed on the Constitution. The Constitution, it will be remembered, was a Boston-built ship, built on the present site of Constitution wharf. She was the glory of the old North End, and on her first voyage was manned mostly by Boston men. The time, the circumstance, and the order all provoked the Boston merchants, and they appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Beecher and request him to stop the work.

Old Captain Ben Rich, long since dead, was the spokesman of the committee, a great friend as well as a generous patron of Mr. Beecher, being a large shipowner. Mr. Beecher respectfully declined to accede to the demand made by Captain Rich. Another of the committee, Mr. Alfred Richardson, waited upon Mr. Beecher with the same result, Mr. Beecher threatening to shoot any man who should interfere with his work. As soon as the facts were made public the excitement became intense and violence was threatened, the principal merchants of Boston taking part. At this juncture, Commodore Elliott, being alarmed for the safety of the figure-head, with the promptness and decision which were characteristic of the bluff old Commodore, ordered the work to be taken to the Navy Yard and there finished, and informed Mr. Beecher that he would send a well-manned barge to the rear of his shop by daylight. Mr. Beecher's place was situated so that the rear of the building was on the edge of the old Middlesex Canal. The barge arrived at the time designated, manned by thirty men, who were provided with billets of wood to defend themselves in case of attack. As a sort of feint a portion of the men proceeded to the market with baskets. Meanwhile Mr. Beecher had packed the unfinished figure-head in a large box and lowered it down by the run into the barge; this accomplished, the boatswain piped his whistle and the crew of the barge came on board and she shot through the canal just as the excited crowd, who had got wind of the proceedings, appeared on the ground, "the little man in black," with his treasure, being a prominent object on board the barge for the hisses of the crowd. Arrived at Charlestown, Mr. Beecher was allotted a convenient room to prosecute the work, before which a sentinel paced night and day. The figure-head was completed and bolted upon the cutwater of the Constitution before she left the dock and hauled out to her anchorage in the stream. To guard against any intended attack by the mob Commodore Elliott had placed the yard in a state of defense.

The firmness of Mr. Beecher and the boldness of Commodore Elliott tended to increase the excitement in Boston. There seemed to be a fixed determination that the Constitution should not go to sea with that figure-head. How to accomplish the result was not so easy to decide upon. But a way at once seemed opened to them. Captain Sam Dewey, a bold, daring, and reckless man, had just arrived from sea, and one evening while in company with a few kindred spirits the matter was broached. Captain Dewey declared that he would cut off the figure-head and produce it on a certain evening. The boldness of the proposition and the well-known intrepidity of the man gained immediate credence, and it was not long before preparations were made for a grand celebration and supper at Gallagher's hotel, the old Stackpole House. The night fixed upon by Dewey was eminently propitious—a fearful storm was raging, accompanied by sharp lightning and terrific thunder. Dewey had his confederates at a given point; he took a skiff at Charlestown bridge, and, without the aid of oars, dropped quietly alongside the frigate; fastening his painter to the lower bobstays, he climbed up to the head, being provided with a narrow but highly tempered saw, and, watching the beats of the sentry so as to avoid him on approach, he sawed the figure-head through just above the lower jaw, placed a strong leading line over the upper part, which, at a given signal, was responded to by his confederates. The figure-head was safely brought to Comey's wharf, and from thence taken to Gallagher's, where a brilliant assembly was gathered—of all that gay crowd but a few are left—and there were wit, and sentiment, and song such as have rarely been reproduced. As the time and the occasion have been so long forgotten, and as the asperities of political wrangles have been so deeply buried, we leave them where they were, but the Hartford Convention, with Tim Bigelow at its head, could hardly have matched the excitement that followed.

As soon as Elliott discovered the insult to his chief he was like a roaring lion. Sending a peremptory message to Mr. Beecher to appear at the yard, that gentleman appeared. "Mr. Beecher," said the irate Commodore, "these —— rascals have cut off that figure-head; can it be repaired?" "Yes," said Mr. Beecher, "but you must excuse me from doing anything further in the matter, as the excitement is already so great." The mutilated part was then covered with the national flag, and the Constitution left the harbor in that condition. The after history of that figure-head is shrouded in mystery. Dewey was bold enough to proclaim his part in the transaction, and it was certainly to the credit of Mr. Beecher to refuse the offers and disregard the threats of those who were his patrons, on the ground that he did.

There was a court-martial held, before which the sentry was summoned, but as there was no dereliction of duty proved, he was honorably acquitted. The place becoming so hot, Commodore Elliot, at his own request, was allowed to take the Constitution to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York. The romantic story that has passed current, to the effect that Dewey carried the figure-head to Washington and presented it to Jackson, is without foundation. The thing was never done or contemplated. Dewey is now living somewhere in Virginia.—*Boston Traveller.*

Anecdote of the Elder Booth.

Mr. Elihu Burritt contributes to the February number of *Packard's Monthly* an interesting article, under the title of "Breathing a Living Soul into Dead Words," in which the following anecdote is told of the elder Booth:—

"The elder Booth was a man who threw into his impersonations an amount of heart and soul which his originals could scarcely have equalled. He did "Richard III" to the life, and more. He had made human passions, emotions, and experiences his life study. He could not only act but feel rage, love, despair, hate, ambition, fury, hope, and revenge with a depth and force that half amazed his auditors. He could transmute himself into the hero of his impersonation, and he could breathe a power into other men's written words which perhaps was never surpassed. And what is rather remarkable, when he was inclined to give illustrations of this faculty to private circles of friends, he nearly always selected some passages from Job, David, or other holy men of old. When an aspiring young professor of Harvard University went to him by night, to ask a little advice or instruction in qualifying himself for an orator, the veteran tragedian opened the Bible and read a few verses from Isaiah in a way that made the Cambridge scholar tremble with awe, as if the prophet had risen from the dead and were uttering his sublime visions in his ears. He was then residing in Baltimore, and a pious, urbane old gentleman of that city, hearing of his wonderful power of elocution, one day invited him to dinner, although strongly deprecating the stage and all theatrical performances.

"A large company sat down to the table, and on returning to the drawing-room one of them requested Booth, as a special favor to them all, to repeat the Lord's Prayer. He signified his willingness to gratify them, and all eyes were fixed upon him. He slowly and reverentially arose from his chair, trembling with the burden of two great conceptions. He had to realize the character, attributes, and presence of the Almighty Being he was to address. He was to transform himself into a poor, sinning, stumbling, benighted, needy suppliant, offering homage, asking bread, pardon, light and guidance. Says one of the company present:—It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deathly pale, and his eyes, turned tremblingly upwards, were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt; it had become absolutely painful, until at last the spell was broken as if by an electric shock, as his rich-toned voice, from white lips, syllabled forth 'Our Father, which art in heaven,' etc., with a pathos and fervid solemnity that thrilled all hearts. He finished; the silence continued; not a voice was heard nor a muscle moved in his rapt audience, until, from a remote corner of the room, a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman (the host) stepped forward, with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand. 'Sir,' said he, in broken accents, 'you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer; but I never heard it before; never.'

"'You are right,' replied Booth. 'To read that prayer as it should be read caused me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness, and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small and in words so simple. The prayer itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of divinity.' 'So great was the effect produced,' says our informant, 'that conversation was sustained but a short time longer, in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up and retired to their several homes, with sad faces and full hearts.'"

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$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART, Hon. ASA PACKER.
GEORGE W. CHILDS, THOMAS W. EVANS.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, WM. V. McKEAN.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, SIDNEY J. SOLMS.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, WM. C. HOUSTON.
Hon. WM. A. PORTER, S. H. HOUSTMANN.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

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HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMESE. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.

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R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Amount paid in	97,500

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00
Balance due by agents	3,633 34
Cash in bank	2,500 00
	$109,133 34

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks	29,266 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses paid	$7,961 26
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc.	11,729 66
Commissions to agents	3,443 14
	23,133 46
Total amount at risk	$1,340,726 27
Losses unadjusted and not due	3,500 00
Accounts	2,466

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,	J. F. Baker,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mullen,
R. G. Worthington,	H. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Thus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 11 tstu3w H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869	479,282 23

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no especially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6f

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 13

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.

STORE,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

1 30 am w1m PHILADELPHIA.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 109 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—From Mayor Fox was received a message inclosing the report to himself of the operations of the Harbor Police for the year 1868. The report states the number of people drowned, the number rescued from such fate, and the number prevented from death by drowning, either by accident or suicide, during the past year.

The Mayor appends to the report of the lieutenant the foot-note as thus: "I deemed it my official duty to examine the number of these casualties, and to direct the rendering of the above report. The result exhibits a serious degree of magnitude in the form of accident, and induces me to call the attention of Councils to a fact which otherwise might have passed unheeded. * * * The report shows that 117 persons have been prevented from walking or falling from the docks; that 61 were rescued from the water after they had fallen or plunged into it; and that in the same short period forty-five drowned bodies have been recovered from the water."

The Mayor infers that most of these deaths were the result of accident, and not of suicide. He thinks that the number of gaslights along the wharves should be increased. He suggests that proper guards should be placed in the front of the slips and docks, in order that people returning from convivial parties should not undertake to run in their own persons an opposition to the various constituted lines that cross our ferries. All the way between Mead alley and Poplar street but forty-nine street lamps shed any light upon the water of the Delaware.

A petition was received from a private in the United States volunteers, named August Rockett, asking for bounty that he was entitled to, but didn't get.

A note was received, through Mr. Bumm, from the Board of Port Wardens, asking for a consultation. The Board want a committee of their body to meet a committee of City Councils, to confer relative to the collection of fees from vessels arriving at this port.

For a better supply of water in the Twentieth ward, a numerously signed petition was presented.

All these were referred.

Mr. Franciscus, of the Committee on Railroads, reported relative to the proposed movement to remove the rails used by burden cars in north Broad street. The committee report their inability to discern any valid reason why the request of the people, desiring a prolongation of the present blockade of the streets to general improvement, should be perpetuated.

A resolution to discharge the committee from any further consideration of the subject was agreed to.

Mr. Cattell, of the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance authorizing the Germantown Passenger Railway Company to melt the ice that forms upon their suburban track north of Germantown avenue and Diamond streets by the use of salt.

This was passed, in view of the inexorable necessity for the movement, by a vote of 18 yeas to the negative votes of Messrs. Duffy and Franciscus.

Mr. Jones reported from Committee on Law, an ordinance requesting the Legislature to appoint a commission to open with New Jersey the necessary negotiations that shall give Petty's island into the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. [The idea is to convert the place into a home for people needing the discipline of a house of correction.—Ed.]

A motion to postpone was lost—yeas 10, nays 13.

The resolution passed.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution requesting the Board of Revision to inform Councils as to the amount of property exempt from taxation in the rural wards of the city, and the amount lost to the corporation thereby.

Mr. Fox reported the condition of the city treasury as thus:

Cash balance January 1, - -	$1,469,755 36
Cash received during the month, -	708,334 56
	$2,178,089 91
Payments during the month, -	1,358,018 41
Balance, - - - - -	$820,071 50

Appropriated thus:

For payment of interest on city loan,	$140,207 12
For payment of sinking fund securities,	181,075 14
For payment of registered and special warrants, - - - - -	498,789 24
	$820,071 50

John Kelly was now confirmed in his appointment by Mayor Fox as lieutenant of police in the Thirteenth district.

As Chief Clerk to the Receiver of Taxes, Dennis F. Daily was now confirmed on recommendation by the Committee of Finance.

The appointments by the City Controller were also confirmed.

The committee of conference relative to the appropriation to the school board struck out the item of $50 to each section for philosophical aparatus; made the item for stoves $200, instead of $300; $300, instead of $400, for school furniture, and $3000, instead of $5000, for rent of buildings additional to those now held or leased. As thus arranged the report was adopted.

The appointment of certain solicitors for the Girard estate, in Schuylkill, Columbia, and other counties, was confirmed.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to report a bill to remove the city railroad burden tracks in Market street, east of Fifteenth. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. King introduced an ordinance appropriating $550 for necessary fixtures to the office of the Receiver of Taxes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ordinance appropriating $32,000 to build a new school-house near Seventeenth and Christian streets, came up on second reading. It was so amended that the amount was cut down to $25,500. In this shape it passed.

The resolution from Common Council asking the State authorities not to pass a bill to authorize the laying of railroad tracks in Twelfth and Sixteenth streets was concurred in.

So, also, one suspending, for irregularity of conduct, the Niagara Hose and Franklin Engine Companies; also, the resolution relative to the mercantile tax (see Common Council report); also, the resolution instructing the committee on the reorganization of the Fire Department.

A resolution of Common Council relative to the distribution of the new city digest was passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $192 20 to Jos. D. Maull, as payment for building a sewer in Eighth street, between Reed and Tasker.

One directing the Committee on Law to report an ordinance requiring clerks of the departments to take oath or affirmation to discharge their duties with fidelity, &c., was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution to compel several passenger railroads to make a connection between the sewer in Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, to drain their tracks, was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance to locate the statue of Washington, the gift of the public school children in Philadelphia, in front of Independence Hall, was passed.

A resolution to authorize the opening of Mifflin street and Montgomery avenue was passed.

This was the extent of the legislation of the day.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—General Louis Wagner in the chair.

Resolutions were offered declaring the bill passed by the Legislature on Wednesday, to charter the Twelfth and Sixteenth street Passenger Railway Company, inexpedient, and not wanted by the people of this city, and requesting the Governor not to sign the same. A motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of yeas 1, nays 33. The resolutions were then agreed to.

The usual batch of petitions, communications, &c., were received and appropriately referred.

A resolution was offered to authorize the Commissioner of Highways to annul the contract with George Graham for paving Girard avenue, in the Twentieth ward. Referred to Committee on Highways.

A report was received from the committee of conference on the amendments to the School Appropriation bill, making sundry recommendations in detail. Adopted.

An ordinance was reported by Mr. Shoemaker, from the Finance Committee, and passed, appropriating $500 additional to the City Commissioners.

The sureties of the Receiver of Taxes for the Twenty-third ward were approved.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution requesting the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia to communicate to Councils whether such Association will contract with the city for the extinguishment of all fires occurring within the city limits, and if so upon what terms. Referred to Committee on Fire and Trusts.

A resolution was agreed to authorizing the erection of telegraph wires on Gray's Ferry road.

A resolution was passed suspending the Niagara Hose and Franklin Fire-engine Companies for thirty days.

Mr. Metsell offered an ordinance to reorganize the Highway Department, making reductions in the number of the Commissioners.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution authorizing the Park Commissioners to regulate the plans of the Twenty-fourth ward where interfered with by the location of Fairmount Park. Agreed to.

Several other unimportant resolutions were reported from the same committee, and agreed to.

An ordinance was reported from the same committee, and passed, changing the rate of assessment for the construction of sewers from $1 25 to $1 50 per lineal foot.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, announcing that he had approved certain bills.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance authorizing the appointment of an assistant engineer for the Department of Surveys, at an annual salary of $2000. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to apply for a jury to assess damages caused by the opening of Montgomery avenue. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance providing for the erection of a statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Mifflin street and Montgomery avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one requesting the City Controller to sign the warrant of James Sharp for macadamizing certain streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade Martha street, in the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to establish the salary of the assistant miscellaneous clerk in the Department of Highways at $1000. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution relative to the railroad tracks on Broad street, which was referred.

An ordinance was offered to repeal the ordinance relative to Fire Department badges. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution providing for the gravelling of parts of Broad street. Referred.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to transfer to the city of Philadelphia the revenues derived from the licenses of taverns, etc., and the taxation of mercantile travellers. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution directing the Committee on Fire and Trusts to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of fire companies by making consolidations. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution, directing the President of the Commission on Public Buildings to submit to Common Council their plans relative to the location, size, &c., of said buildings.

A motion to lay upon the table was lost—yeas 19, nays 30.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by including Select Council.

Pending discussion upon this amendment, Select Council met Common Council in joint convention, for the election of the heads of departments.

The following were elected:

For Chief Commissioner of Highways—Mahlon H. Dickinson.

For Commissioners of Highways—Hiram Horter, James Work.

For Commissioner of Markets and City Property—Jonathan H. Pugh.

For Chief Engineer of the Water-works—Frederic Graff.

For Superintendent of Girard Estate—Charles S. Smith.

For Agent of Girard Estate—Samuel S. Cavin.

For Superintendent of Trusts—Charles Owen.

The convention then adjourned, and Common Council resumed the business pending.

After considerable debate the amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 28. The resolution was then agreed to.

The following from Select Council were considered:

A resolution of request to the Legislature relative to the jurisdiction over Petty's island. Concurred in.

A resolution discharging the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of the petition of merchants and others against the removal of the railroad tracks from Broad street.

Mr. Hanna thought the petitioners had not been treated with proper courtesy, inasmuch as they had been given no fair hearing before the committee.

Mr. Shoemaker was willing to indulge these merchants as far as could be done without loss to the interests of the city, but inclined to the opinion that such interests now demanded the removal of the tracks. Concurred in.

An ordinance was introduced allowing the Germantown Railway Company to salt their track. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—yeas 9, nays 37.

Several amendments were voted down, when a vote was taken upon the bill, which resulted, yeas 25, nays 7.

Pending the vote upon the title the hour of seven arrived, and the Chamber adjourned.

The Railroad Nuisance on Broad Street.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

As a citizen of Philadelphia, and a tax-payer, I have read with great interest your remarks in regard to the efforts now being made by a handful of commission merchants to keep the railroad tracks down in Broad street, and thereby maintain a nuisance which is daily felt by almost every citizen of Philadelphia. Have they not had sufficient notice to secure other places in which to transact their business, which, for a city like ours, is a very small one, but must we be compelled to give up all our privileges to a few designing men? No one can go along Broad street, from Market to Wallace, after dark, except at the risk of their lives, in consequence of large freight cars reaching across the sidewalk in front of almost every storehouse. Pedestrians are either compelled to take to the cobble-stones in the street, or else take some other street to walk in. Every effort is made to accommodate the trade on the west side of the river, giving better accommodations in every way. There commodious storehouses will and can be provided. There is no accommodation in Broad street for business. There is not a single storehouse worthy of the name in it. They are, at best, miserable, dilapidated old structures, hardly fit to do business in at all, and only used for their present purpose because those doing business there have not sufficient public spirit to go elsewhere and provide suitable places for their business to be transacted in. Shall the most beautiful street in any city in the Union, improved as Broad street is being improved, be any longer kept back by such paltry excuses? I hope not, nor do I believe that anybody in the community, save the few petitioners for what they think is for their own interest, but what are in favor of the clearing out of the street at once.

What has been the effect of the removal of the tracks in South Broad street? Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been invested there by sharp and shrewd business men, who well know they will soon be amply repaid for their investment. A lot of ground which but a few months before the rails were taken up, running from Thirteenth to Broad street, was purchased by a business firm in our city for one hundred and one thousand dollars. A few weeks ago the Broad street front alone was sold for one hundred thousand dollars, leaving more than two-thirds of the lot to the original purchasers for one thousand dollars. This is but one of many cases. Let the street once be cleared of the nuisances, and property will rapidly advance, long lines of elegant dwellings will adorn the streets, the revenue of the city will be greatly increased, we shall have for miles one of the most beautiful and attractive drives on one of the most beautiful avenues in the world. Strangers from all parts of the country will be attracted, and it will give to our city the name of being not only one of the most beautiful in the land, but will make it a most attractive point for strangers to sojourn in. I hope our municipal authorities will turn a deaf ear to every effort to continue the nuisance, and in lieu thereof have such a force of men in the street on the first day of April that very soon the railroad nuisance will be one of the things of the past.

I would suggest that petitions should be placed in prominent places, so that our citizens may have the opportunity of letting their representatives know that nine-tenths of the community have borne this evil as long as they intend to do. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will keep this matter before the people, and in doing so I feel assured the law will be put in force on the 1st of April. BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.

THE FEMININE REGIME.

Mrs. Swisshelm gives a specimen of the coming style of political discussion when women shall have become politicians and voters and candidates for office, and shall take part in the public discussion of each other's merits. A Washington letter to the Missouri *Democrat* stated how she had pursued Vinnie Ream. In justification, Mrs. Swisshelm writes to the *Democrat* that

"When she (V. R.) placed herself in the position of a public pensioner she may not plead privacy to shield her designs and character from the scrutiny of the public whose money she pockets; and for her sake I regret that the facts I then stated have never been contradicted, and that my predictions have been fully verified. If they had not been before, they would be now, in her openly placing herself outside the pale of woman's sympathy."

To which she adds this proverb, to launch which is meant to be a fatal shaft against a woman:—

"I have been young, and now I am old, yet have I never seen a virtuous woman forsaken by her own sex, or her laudable efforts asking in vain for woman's sympathy."

The meaning of all this is, that if a woman who imagines she has a genius for sculpture gets a contract from Government for a work, it makes her virtue, that is, her chastity, a subject for "the scrutiny of the public whose money she pockets." And scrutiny means, in this case, to suspect and accuse. In the question of woman suffrage, it is necessary to consider the fearful disadvantage women will labor under in any competition with men in political affairs from their vulnerability to slander in the matter of chastity, and from the disposition of their own sex to use this poisoned weapon against them; for although Mrs. Swisshelm is distinguished above all other women who have come before the public as writers or speakers for license of the pen, yet there may be many others who have the same qualities in a lesser degree; and the prospect seems to leave but this alternative, either that women will have to keep out of political competition with men or with each other in order to avoid a bad name, and thus only the hardened will enter the strife, or that this slander will become so common that it will cease to be regarded, and thus the moral tone of society will be lowered to toleration of the name, which will be very like a toleration of the thing. Many years ago Mrs. Swisshelm achieved a notoriety in the public press by a habit of writing sharp and rough things of persons. Stimulated by this fame, she made greater attempts. Finding that attacks upon private character were regarded as the spiciest things for the press, and had the greatest circulation, she made this a specialty. She became a kind of she Thersites of the press. She talks of virtue, but the fact of mere bodily chastity is of little worth where there is such foulness of mental habit. In her coarseness she seems unaware that in the eye of justice there is no worse loss of virtue than that which is exhibited by uttering an unfounded insinuation against the chastity of another woman. She speaks of having grown old. It is time for her to mend her manners, so that she may gain that respect which should accompany old age.

Mrs. Swisshelm goes on to justify her reviling of Mrs. Sprague during the impeachment trial. She says:—

"My statements about Mrs. Sprague were made when her name was in every newspaper as the head and front of the opposition to impeachment, and when the etiquette of the press made her a legitimate subject of public comment. When any one seriously attempts to deny anything I have published, it is time enough for me to prove it."

Deny! When did denial help a calumniated woman? The Swisshelms know that when they inject their venom there is no cure. Like the venomous snake, it is their nature to strike to kill. What an exquisitely feminine view of the liability of women if they meddle with public affairs, and of the etiquette of the press, and the range of legitimate public discussion, is this which holds that if it is reported that a woman is exercising any influence in a public question, her character is immediately to be "scrutinized" after the Swisshelm manner! And what a high moral ground is this which assumes that if a slander be not denied it is justified!—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED,

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and, entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

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No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

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C. L. MAISER

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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rolling, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 10]

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufactories. 7 10mw

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

12 11 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $2.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Scherck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	1:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:20 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 858 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:40 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:30 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 8:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M., sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young German Shoots His Affianced and Then Blows Out His Brains.

The New York *Democrat* of this morning says:—

A terrible affair occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, at the house No. 116 Seventh avenue, occupied by a tailor named John Rhodes. A young man named Peter Bamberger shot his sweetheart, and then placing the muzzle of the pistol to his own head, fired three times. An inquiry into the facts of the case revealed the following:—

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Peter Bamberger and Sarah Boerd, young lovers, returned from a ball, where they had been apparently enjoying themselves with mutual zest and pleasure. They had entered the hall way of the premises No. 116 Seventh avenue, where they both lived, when the lover drew from his pocket a revolver, and sent the leaden contents of the pistol through her head. He next placed the revolver opposite his forehead and discharged three shots, which, it is thought, penetrated his brain.

It appears that Sarah Boerd, the unfortunate girl, has resided with her stepfather, at No. 721 Eighth avenue, for the past three years, since her mother's death. Since then she has been keeping company with Bamberger, and they were engaged to be married. Some three months ago Sarah left the house of her stepfather, and hired out as a servant to John Rhodes, Bamberger's employer, at No. 116 Seventh avenue, and since then her stepfather, George Boerd, has not seen her. On Wednesday evening Sarah and her sweetheart (Bamberger) went to a ball held in National Hall, in West Forty-fourth street. Yesterday morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, they left the ball, in company with Mr. Rhodes, his wife, and one her man, who, on reaching the house, left the lovers in the hall-way. They had scarcely undressed when they heard a pistol shot, immediately followed by two others. Mr. Rhodes took a light, and went down stairs, at the foot of which he found the young girl, Sarah, lying, with a bullet-hole in her left temple, and at the door he discovered Peter lying in a pool of blood, which ran from his head where three balls had entered. He immediately roused the neighbors, who gathered around in alarm. Both were taken in an insensible condition, and were conveyed to Mount Sinai Hospital, in West Twenty-eighth street.

THE INVESTIGATION LATER IN THE DAY.

Coroner Rollins attended at the Mount Sinai Hospital, and examined the girl Sarah Boerd, as to the circumstances of the shooting. She states that she was engaged to be married to Bamberger. On Wednesday night he and she went to a ball at the National Assembly Rooms, and returned about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The hall was dark, and they were talking pleasantly together, and in about three minutes she was shot. There was no misunderstanding between them, and they were to be married soon. Her father was opposed to it. She never saw the pistol found in Bamberger's possession, and he had never threatened violence upon her or himself in case she refused to marry him; there was no one in the hall at the time, so far as she knows; Bamberger was sober, and after she was shot she knew nothing for some little time. The girl evidently desires to convey the impression that she was not shot by her lover.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report, when first related to the police of the Sixteenth precinct, was that they were both shot by her stepfather, whereupon an officer was despatched to arrest him, and succeeded in doing so as he came from a liquor store in Forty-seventh street. On being informed of the occurrence he seemed startled. The following letter, written in German, was found on the person of the unfortunate man, which shows that the deed was premeditated:—

A DYING REQUEST.

"Dear Brother:—I am sorry for our poor parents, for the pain and shame I have brought upon you, and all, and forgive me if you can, for I can't do otherwise. I can't live without her, and to live with her would not do. Mr. Boerd (Sarah's stepfather) got his satisfaction of us both. I loved her strong, but, anyhow, I could not respect her. I done every thing to get rid of her. I often was cold towards her. Afterwards it pained me inside, and now I have no more rest. I can't do otherwise. I wish I had never seen her. My dear brother, I wish you to fulfil my last wishes. I promised my mother if I could not follow her to the place of her last rest, that I would buy her coffin. Now I request you to send her $25 before she knows the truth of my case. I don't think that she would ever get over it if she knew the truth of her unfortunate son. Dear friend Rhodes (his employer):—Oh! forgive me, if it is possible, so do me the favor of the last love, and see that I get buried as a human being, and give my friendly greetings to your loved and respected wife. You always meant good with Sarah and me. Speak to my poor brother, and if possible talk him out of it as much as possible. Oh! dear brother, I like so much to live, and now I have to go so soon to the grave's rest. My friends, forgive me. Dear brother, everything I leave behind me shall be yours. Dear Rhodes, if you please give my money that you owe me to my brother Adam. BAMBERGER."

The investigation will be continued to-day.

Peter Bamberger died at 4:30 P. M. at Mount Sinai Hospital. Miss Boerd is improving.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Gallant Conduct of a Steamship Captain.

One of the most gallant instances of self-devotion, of which so many are on record in the history of seamanship and its dangers and sacrifices, was furnished recently by the commander of the passenger steamship Columbia, Captain Carnaghan, which is told in an English newspaper as follows:—"But for the uncommon seamanship and self devotion of Captain Carnaghan we might have read to day about another wholesale loss of lives and property to match that of the Hibernia. Exactly the same accident befell both vessels. The propeller of the Columbia, like that of her ill-fated sister ship, broke loose in the shaft-pipe while in mid-ocean. Nothing can be more perilous; for the sharp and heavy metal blades, thus loosened, are banged and beaten about the stern post of the vessel, and the plates of the counter are sure to be stove in or the stern-post to be wrung away. The Columbia was in that fearful danger, and the captain saved his ship by sheer skill and pluck. After reassuring his passengers, and getting his boats clear and ready against the worst, he first tried to drop the screw by withdrawing the shaft. This plan only let the sea in, without getting rid of the propeller, so that the shaft had to be replaced and shoved in firmly. The next hope was to lash the broken screw somehow, so as to keep it from battering the stern of the Columbia. But how could that be done when a heavy sea was roding, rarely leaving a moment to obtain a hold of the propeller, or even to see the restless blades? Captain Carnaghan did it himself. He made the men lower him over the taffrail by a rope around his waist, while he directed and guided with his own hands the necessary operations. The object was to have lashings made fast upon the blades on both sides; the difficulty was to get the bights of the chains over each upper blade. Thirteen times the crew had to snatch the good captain up from the horrible waves which rose to choke him or dash him lifeless against his own rudder. Fourteen times he bade them "lower him away" again, till at the last the cables were drawn around the screw on both sides, "bossed taught" with purchase blocks to ringbolts on the deck, and the Columbia was safe from any injury with which she had been threatened by her broken gear. The frightful noise of the blades thundering against her stern plates was no more heard during the three weeks' sailing which the Columbia had to accomplish—the work was done "shoshape and Bristol fashion;" but to finish it the first-rate sea captain had to go through a feat which all the imagination of a landsman can hardly compass—working at a most delicate trick of engineering in the pauses between wave and wave, a game of touch-and-go with death, in the fierce cold billows of the North Atlantic at Christmas time.

CUBA.

Reported Rising in the West—Reinforcements for the Spanish Authorities.

Correspondence from Havana, dated the 4th instant, says:—

For the past few days there have been many vague reports of an extended rising in the Vuelta Abajo, the extensive tobacco growing section in the western part of the island. That something of the kind has taken place is certain, as information concerning it has been telegraphed to the government here. But recently forty prisoners were brought here from that section, among whom was a foreign lady residing in Havana, said to be an emissary of the conspirators, and whose arrival there was to be the signal of revolt. The insurgent sympathizers state confidently that two thousand well armed men have started the cry of liberty there, and that under preconcerted arrangements the whole section will soon be in revolt.

Private letters and persons arriving also report disturbances in Santo Espiritu, Trinidad, Villa Clara, and other jurisdictions. A considerable body of insurgents has taken to the fields near Nueva Bermeja, in Colon, near Sagua la Grande, and the utmost agitation perceptible throughout all that vicinity. On the 2d a party of insurgents sent up the cry on the sugar estate "Trapiche," near San Juan los Remedios, and a party of troops were sent out in pursuit from the latter place, and were fired upon from a cane field, in which the rebels had concealed themselves, with results not mentioned. There is a growing feeling here that the disturbances are likely soon and very seriously to affect this end of the island.

The Cadiz mail steamer Puerto Rico arrived here on the 2d, bringing 406 troops, which were immediately transferred to the Montezuma, and sailed to Nuevitas on the following day. The Spanish war steamer Juan de Austria arrived here from the latter place on the 3d, bringing back Brigadier Lesca, the newly appointed Governor of Puerto Principe, who but recently left here to assume that position. The object of his speedy return is not known; but it is surmised that he came to represent the impracticability of his making his way to his seat of government with the 2000 troops at Nuevitas.

The efforts of the Peace Commissioners have evidently served to distract the counsels of the insurgents, if nothing more. The *Diario* states that General Augusto Arango has been assassinated by his companions in consequence of the great discord which exists among them. The revolutionists admit the fact of his death, but state that he was truly tried by court martial and shot for unauthorized arrangements with the Government authorities. Your correspondent at Nuevitas, writing on the 29th, makes no mention of this, and it is therefore extremely doubtful. Senor Don Jose de Nunas, one of the commissioners, is expected here to-day or to-morrow.

On the night of the 29th a disturbance took place in Bejucal, insurrectionary in its character. The ringleaders were secured by the police, several of them considerably injured.

For several days past it has been rumored here that an American squadron was coming to Havana to demand satisfaction for injuries done to American citizens in the late troubles here. Rumors of filibustering expeditions are also rife. The French war vessel Semiramis, flagship of Admiral Mackay, arrived here this morning. Immediately after anchoring the Admiral called on Rear Admiral Hoff, of the Contoocook, and was saluted with the usual number of guns. It is now understood that the Royal Alfred is not coming to Cuban waters. Admiral Mundy has, however, given orders for three ships to communicate with Cuba—one to Santiago, one to Neuvitas, and another to be held at the disposition of the English Consul General in Havana.

ENGLAND.

A British View of American Finance.

From the London Times, January 28.

British finance has labored to relieve and almost entirely to exempt industry and material. In the United States they have to endure even more than their equal share of taxation. The obvious remedy is to proceed on the British model as far as possible, for it is just possible there may be circumstances rendering imitation exceedingly difficult. However, a good deal may be done in this direction. The minuteness with which American finance strikes at all the ingredients necessary in work and manufacture produces mischief out of proportion to the gain. It leads to adulterations, bad substitutes, bad workmanship, and to the introduction of the refuse of the European markets. An ad valorem duty on drugs, for example, is an encouragement to the cheapest and worst article, which is a serious matter when life and health are in question. The contraband trade is so great that the market is fed with smuggled goods and the custom houses are corrupted—it is impossible to say how high in the service. The tariff is breaking down as a source of revenue and the bulk of the taxes cannot be raised. The objects are a return to gold currency, the establishment of credit in order to the conversion of the debt to a lower rate of interest, and such a cheapening of material and relieving of industry as shall enable the American manufacturer to compete with the foreign in the market of the world. These ends are remote for the present, hardly even in view, but till they are attained America cannot feel that she has the full command of her own resources, or that she can do anything which threatens an addition to burdens and perplexities already beyond endurance. What, then, is the remedy? It is to enable American industry to help itself, by putting it, as much as possible, on an equality with foreign. This can only be done by giving it an abundant and cheap supply of raw material, of articles in the early stages of manufacture, and of everything which may be necessary to manufacture. Within a short time we have struck from the tariff many hundreds of articles the taxation of which led to more trouble and evasion than they were worth. The process was hardly logical, for, in strict justice, small quantities may as well be taxed as large. But finance is not a matter of justice so much as of convenience or of necessity, and it can at least afford to spare whatever it pleases. The Americans must give up their pleasing dream, or rather their fantastic fiction, of perfect financial equality. They cannot tax everybody and everything equally. If they will submit to tax what they can by rougher rules than those of abstract justice, they will find themselves more just in the end.

Turkey and Greece.

The *Liberte* of Paris, of the 28th ult., publishes that a detailed memorandum has been presented to the Conference by the Minister of Greece, of which the following is a *resume*:—

The ultimatum ought to be entirely withdrawn, partly on account of its being inopportune, and because it is unjust, and Turkey should cause the conduct of the Vice-Admiral to be examined by competent judges, and allow such reparation or indemnity to Greece that an equitable investigation might prove to be its due; also that guarantees should be given that Greek citizens be treated in the same manner as the most favored nations, according to the treaties already existing.

On the other hand the Greek Government would promise most formally:—

Firstly. That no hindrances should be offered to those Cretans who might wish to return to their country; that no officials should be allowed to offer any opposition, and any one doing so should be punished.

Secondly. That no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or civil employe of the State should be allowed to take up arms in favor of the insurgents.

Thirdly. That no vessels belonging to the State, whether armed for war or otherwise, should be allowed to carry arms or ammunition or assistance to the Cretans.

Fourthly. That an authorized accusation should be lodged against the captain of the Enosis, based on a complaint in due form from the Turkish Vice-Admiral.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening. The drama of *The Fairy Circle* will be performed, to be followed by the comedy of *The Customs of the Country* and the farce of *The Irish Tiger*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Tame Cats* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow there will be a matinee, when *Twelfth Night* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT Offenbach's opera of *Ching-Chow-Hi* will be performed this evening. The performance will commence with a favorite comedietta.

AT THE AMERICAN Harry Gurr, the celebrated swimmer, will appear this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SEIDTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow. An attractive programme will be presented, including the famous "Jupiter" symphony of Mozart.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their second grand concert of the season to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. A large orchestra will perform Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, the overture to *Der Freischutz*, by Weber, and the overture to *Franco Juges*, by Berlioz. Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, pianist, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig, violoncellist, will appear.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S humorous lecture, entitled "Mrs. Grundy," at Concert Hall, last evening, was enjoyed by a large audience.

Mr. De Cordova's third lecture will be given on Thursday next. Subject—"The Spratts at Saratoga."

JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall on Wednesday, February 18, for the benefit of the Celtic Library Fund. Subject—"Who are the Celts?"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, February 25, on the subject of "Rational Amusements."

CARL GAERTNER will give his second classical soiree at Musical Fund Hall this evening. The Philadelphia Quartette Club, Messrs. Himmelsbach and Boetiger, and a number of Mr. Gaertner's pupils, will appear. The programme will include selections from the works of Gade, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert, Spohr, and Mozart.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—By reference to the annual report of this association we find that much good has been accomplished during the past year. The association has been in active operation for the last forty years, and now additional means are required by the managers to perform the charities they have undertaken. The following cases, reported to the last stated meeting of the board by one of the visitors, cannot fail to appeal to the benevolence of the public:—

"At No. 716 Bedford street I found in a deep cellar, only partly floored, a family consisting of a mother, son, son's wife, and child. No furniture, except two old chairs; no bedstead, in the middle of the floor a clay furnace burning cinders. No chimney or vent.

"At No. 1314 Carpenter street I visited a family of five. The father, dying in consumption, had been unable to work for six months; without fuel or food.

"At No. 1813 Shippen street found a Mrs. S——, with cancered breast, standing at the wash tub, helping her daughter to wash; they had no fire.

"At No. 707 S. Broad street I found a family consisting of a father, mother, and six children, all living in a back basement, had no coal, and but little food. In the same house, fourth story, lived Ann M——, in similar circumstances, with seven in the family, all in one room, nine by eleven feet.

"I could fill a book with cases not inferior in destitution to the above, and am often filled with sadness at our inability to afford adequate relief."

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. Edmund Wilcox, No. 409 Chesnut street.

FIRES.—At a few minutes past 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the drying-house belonging to Messrs. Charles Lafferty & Co., Nos. 1526 and 1528 Hancock street. The alarm was promptly sounded, and the firemen were soon on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions the entire wood-work of the structure was destroyed. The firm had on hand a stock of material to the value of $2000. This was completely ruined. The entire loss is estimated at $3500, which is fully insured in the County Insurance Company and Fire Association. The building was of brick and four stories high.

About half-past 6 o'clock this morning, the manufactory of Horn & Ellis, No. 307 Race street, was slightly damaged by fire.

REMOVED.—Another good and efficient officer, Daniel Robinson, of the Second district, has been removed by the Mayor. He has served the city faithfully for the last fourteen years, and was much respected by the residents of the district in which he was stationed. His name must be very familiar with many a soldier of the late war, for during those trying times Mr. Robinson could be seen at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon both day and night, attending not only to the duties of an officer, but caring for the brave men passing to and the wounded returning from the scenes of conflict. He retires from the force with an unblemished character.

ROBBERIES.—While the family of Mr. J. Fisher, residing at No. 1344 Parrish street, were attending a funeral yesterday afternoon, the house was entered by thieves and thoroughly ransacked. Some six hundred dollars in money and a lot of silver-ware and clothing were carried off. An entrance was effected through a rear window.

On the morning of the 11th instant the dwelling of Mr. Samuel C. Parris, Third and Christian streets, was entered and robbed of three overcoats, valued at $50.

ACCIDENT.—Edward Flogus, aged 12 years, living in Hutchinson street, above Thompson, met with an accident this morning. He had one of his hands crushed between the cars on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, at Ninth and Thompson streets. The injured lad was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

STEALING ORANGES.—A black man named Rudolph Jones was arrested at Fifth and Gaskill streets yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of oranges from hucksters' wagons standing in that locality. He had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed for trial.

STOLE A PIECE OF CALICO.—Moses Hanson (colored) was arrested at Seventh and Lombard streets by Officer Smith yesterday charged with the larceny of a piece of calico from a store on South street, near Eighth. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Patchel, and was committed for trial.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—William Reddison and Felix O'Toole have been held to answer the charge of the larceny of $17 from a German lady residing on William street, below the Reading Railroad. It is alleged that O'Toole secured the money and Reddison concealed it in an old frame building.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, the valuable farm belonging to the estate of Jenny Negley, deceased, 98½ acres, First ward, adjoining lands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Henry Culp was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Brurein, on suspicion of attempting a robbery. He boarded at No. 421 Wood street, and was caught in the act of ransacking a bureau drawer in the house.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Henrietta Raydon was in the act of walking overboard at Lombard street wharf last evening when rescued by Officer Edgar.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES ENGLISH, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ALEX. P. COLES BERRY, Assignee.
2 12 f 3t* No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Opposition to the Air-Line Road to New York—Butler's Protest.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12

The Air-Line Road.

The Marylanders are determined to resist the construction of the proposed air-line railroad from this city to New York. Frederick Stone, who represents the Fifth district of Maryland, has addressed a letter to the Governor of that State, in which he says:—

"Since this question has been introduced I have examined the question carefully and, I believe, dispassionately, and I have no doubt of its unconstitutionality; and that the first spadeful of earth thrown up in making the road will afford an opportunity to test it before the Supreme Court of the United States. I suppose the State will take, at the proper time, the necessary steps to obtain the decision of that Court."

The Galleries

of the House are again filled to-day, in anticipation of some excitement when Butler's resolution comes up. After two or three more speeches are made on it, it will probably be laid upon the table.

The American Pomological Society.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—An *ad interim* meeting, in this city, of the officers and committees of the American Pomological Society has just closed, with a brief address of congratulation from the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, upon the full attendance and marked ability of the convention, its objects, and the great amount of work accomplished. The meeting adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the 15th of September next.

The McConnell Murder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Coroner's jury find William A. Robinson guilty of the murder of ex-Senator McConnell, at Jacksonville. He was seen to enter the house of McConnell the morning of the murder by several parties. He is said to have owed McConnell four hundred dollars, and the chain of evidence against him is complete.

Three Men Arrested for Smuggling.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Three men, names unknown, were arrested at Staten Island yesterday, on a charge of smuggling, having five barrels of choice Havana cigars in their possession. They were held for trial.

Escape of Another Desperado.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The deputy sheriffs, it appears, on Wednesday allowed another desperado of the worst character, named McDonald, charged with burglary, to escape.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

THOMPSONVILLE, Connr. Feb. 12.—Two men, named Joseph Yates and Thomas Turner, were instantly killed by the explosion of the powder mills at Hazardville yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Cotton lower; sales of 600 bales at 30@30¼c. Flour easier; sales of 7000 bbls—State $8 90@9 75, Western $5 60@8 70. Wheat easier; sales of 15,000 bushels; No. 2 at $1 61½@1 62. Corn declining; sales of 31 000 bushels mixed Western at 92@94c. Oats firm; sales of 18,000 bushels at 78c. afloat, and 76½c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork heavy and lower; new mess, $32 25@32 50. Lard heavy; steam, 20@20¼c. Whisky quiet.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"Money to the brokers to-day rates 6@6 per cent. on Government collateral; 6@7 per cent. on gold; and 7 per cent., as the rule of the street, on railway and miscellaneous stocks. There is a fair employment in the way of demand loan at 7 per cent. on the railway stocks, and on gold at 6@7 per cent., the speculation in both being decidedly dunish."

"Another heavy business was done in the Public Funds, and generally at the full advance of yesterday, with a further rise of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the May and November Five-twenties of 1864 and 1865. The latter was in large request, and sold at 112¾ per cent. and the price bid at the close. The Southern State Bonds were steady in prices and in fair demand; although there is said to be a bearish feeling in the new Tennessees, and some considerable sales have been ventured upon short account. We have no direct information from the State to authorize this depression. Some large private transactions are reported in Virginias, old and new, at about 60½ and 62½ per cent. respectively, and Georgias have advanced to 93 per cent.

"The Railway market was irregular between the morning sales and later boards, and the feeling in the main was dullish, although prices were fairly supported, with two or three exceptions, in the afternoon. When there was a disposition to sell Ohio and Mississippi and Cleveland and Pittsburg. These two stocks are supposed to be controlled by the same clique, and it does not follow that the occasional break of 1@2 per cent. amounts to anything more serious than an effort to impart fresh activity to and perhaps permit a short interest in the list. We discover nothing of real weakness in the market to-day, although there is doubtless more indifference on the part of buyers outside the prominent cliques in the Western roads than the latter could wish. New York Central advanced ⅛@164¾@165 per cent., but subsequently returned to 164@164¾ per cent. On the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail was less firmly supported than yesterday."

From the Tribune.

"Money continues easy at 6@5 per cent. on miscellaneous stocks. Government dealers were fully supplied at 5 per cent. There is no increase in the offerings on call. Commercial paper is unchanged at 7@9 per cent.

"Sterling exchange is dull and weak at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, sight, 109¾@109¾; Paris, long, 5 17½@5 16¼; Paris, short, 5 15@5 13¾; Antwerp, 5 18¾@5 17½; Swiss, 5 16¾@5 17½; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40¾@41; Bremen, 78¾@78¾; Berlin, 71¾@71¾."

THE LATE JOHN R. VOGDES.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of members of the Bar was held in the Law Library, to take action upon the death of the late John R. Vogdes, Esq. The meeting was organized by the calling of the Hon. Edward King to the chair and the appointment of George M. Connaroe, Esq., as secretary.

Mr. Henry M. Phillips, after some remarks eulogistic of the life and character of the deceased, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia have heard with sincere regret of the death of John R. Vogdes, Esq., their late associate. In his loss the community have been deprived of a valued and useful citizen, and the profession of an honest and faithful member.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed together with the chairman and secretary, to carry the expression of the sympathy and condolence of the Bar to the family of Mr. Vogdes in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Bar will attend the funeral in a body, and will wear the usual badge of mourning.

These resolutions were seconded in remarks eulogistic of the deceased by Messrs. Joseph A. Clay, Robert Bethel, Judge Ludlow, ex Judge Parsons, and the Chairman of the meeting.

They were then unanimously carried, and ordered to be printed.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee contemplated in the resolutions:—Messrs. Henry M. Phillips, Joseph A. Clay, A. V. Parsons, Samuel Hood, and Robert Bethell.

On motion, adjourned.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent R.	164¼	Cleveland and Tol	105
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Tol. & Wabash R.	66¾
Phil. and Read. R.	94¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. pref.	80
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94	Adam Express Co	67
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29½
Chic and N. W. prf.	91¾	United States Exp.	61½
Chi. and R. I. R.	131½	Tennessee 6s, new.	66½
Pla. F. W. and Chi.	117¾	Gold	135¾
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	118	Market dull.	
Western Union T.	37¾		

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Wells, Fargo & Co. Contract—Projected Provisional Government for Mississippi.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Wells-Fargo Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The report giving the result of the investigation of the Wells Fargo contract is nearly ready, and will completely exonerate both contractors and the Postmaster General. The report on the Alaska investigation will not be ready for a week or ten days.

Mississippi and Virginia.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, will to-day report a bill providing for a Provisional Government for Mississippi. He will ask to have it printed and recommitted to the Committee for the purpose of further consideration. The Committee do not expect to get either Mississippi or Virginia reconstructed and admitted to representation in Congress at this session. The bill relative to Mississippi recalls the Convention of that State for thirty days, and authorizes them to appoint all officers for the Provisional Government, including the Governor, but gives the President of the United States power to remove the Governor.

The Butler-Wade Imbroglio

is losing ground every hour. Butler's resolution has fewer friends to-day than yesterday, and will be defeated by a nearly unanimous vote. The only members who really support it are those who have publicly committed themselves, such as Schenck and Logan.

Judge Underwood and His Releasing of Convicts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—James Lyons, of Virginia, to-day, in the Supreme Court, argued in behalf of that Commonwealth to show that it was an inherent right in the Court, under the common law, to issue the writ of prohibition for which application has been made to prevent Judge Underwood from setting aside decisions and sentences of State courts, he having discharged three convicts—two sentenced to death—on the ground that the State Judges were disqualified from exercising judicial functions under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Underwood did not appear in court. Chief Justice Chase announced that the application would be considered.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Cameron presented a petition for an amendment to the Constitution so as to recognize God as the source of all civil authority.

Mr. Conkling presented a like petition.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to order the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to send for persons and papers in connection with the investigation of the claim of W. W. Corcoran for compensation for use of his property by the Government during the war.

Mr. Harlan moved to set apart to-morrow, after morning hour, for the consideration of business appertaining to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner supported the motion, and said that if the business of the District could not be better attended to by Congress it would be necessary to amend the Constitution, so as to take it out of the executive jurisdiction of Congress.

Mr. Ferry also supported the motion, and said that owing the neglect of its affairs by Congress, the condition of the District and of the city of Washington was a disgrace to our civilization.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) moved to set apart Tuesday, instead of Saturday, for that purpose.

Mr. Cole moved to set apart Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments, and asked the passage of, a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States.

The bill for the relief of Margaret Doyle was then taken up and passed.

Mr. Ramsey moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company an other year to build their ships.

Mr. Hendricks opposed taking up the bill.

Mr. Whyte also opposed it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. Nye asked him what flags those ships sailed under.

Mr. Whyte admitted that they sailed under a foreign flag.

Mr. Thayer was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked, at least, the object of the bill, to take our mail carrying business from foreign vessels.

Mr. Sumner said that his course with regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Sherman moved to resume the consideration of the Currency bill.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, Wednesday next, after the morning hour, was set apart for the consideration of a bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. Morton then made a long speech on the bill in relation to the public debt.

House of Representatives.

The first business in order being the consideration of a resolution offered last night, to put the clerk of the Committee on Invalid Pensions on an equality with the clerks of the Committees on Claims and Public Lands, considerable time was occupied in its discussion. Finally, on motion of Mr. Maynard, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to report generally on the subject of the pay of committee clerks.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from the New York brewers for the removal of the duty on Canadian barley, as the production of barley in the United States is insufficient to supply their demand, and as Canadian barley is of better quality.

Mr. O'Neill presented a memorial asking an amendment to the Constitution, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all civil power, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among nations.

Also, a memorial of the professors and students of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for the passage of the bill reorganizing the medical corps of the navy.

Also the petition of drafted men who served till the close of the Rebellion, for additional bounty.

Mr. Laflin presented the remonstrance of Tefft & Brothers, and others, of Little Falls, New York, against the imposition of additional duties on steel.

Mr. Kelsey presented the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Union Wool Growers' Association of Ontario and Livingston counties, New York at its annual meeting on the 2d inst. against the renewal of the so-called Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private reports from committees.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay $500 000 to Charles W. Whitney, for the enlargement of the ironclad Keokuk. Objection being made that the bill made an appropriation, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the private calendar.

Mr. Pike, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore John A. Winslow and the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge $90 000, to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the Rebel piratical vessel Alabama, destroyed by the Kearsarge on the 19th of June, 1864.

After some discussion and the insertion of a proviso that no money should be paid to the assignee of any mariner entitled to a share, but only to the mariner himself, his wife or children, the bill was passed—85 to 25.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Butler-Wade Imbroglio in the House—Financial Propositions—Advices from Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Financial Bills.

Senator Sherman gave notice to-day that he intended to press his financial bill, and insisted upon its consideration with a view of securing action before the 4th of March. Senator Morton took the floor in opposition to the bill, and in favor of his own scheme.

The Kearsarge.

The House passed the bill appropriating one hundred and ninety thousand dollars to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the pirate Alabama.

Butler's Resolution of Censure.

Logan made a strong speech against Butler's resolution of censure, and pronounced a warm eulogy on Ben Wade. Butler has given notice that he will withdraw the resolution, and allow a substitute to be offered providing for the appointment of a committee to revise the rules on the subject of counting the electoral vote. Wade's friends refuse to allow the resolution to be withdrawn, as they want to have the satisfaction of laying it on the table.

Butler's Resolution Squelched.

WASHINGTON, 3:35 P. M.—The House has just tabled by a vote of 130 to 55 the whole subject involved in Butler's resolution protesting against the action of the presiding officer of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Pike, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay Richard M. Green for the use of his patent by the Government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Also, a bill to pay Foster & Tower, of New York, $2251, for a difference in the cost of crucibles furnished to the New York Navy Yard. Passed.

Mr. Blair (Mich.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing the Attorney-General to examine the claims of Knott & Co., American merchants trading in China, against the Chinese Government for loss of iron, caused by the capture and robbery of the Nevada in 1857, and if found to be just, to cause its payment with interest.

The morning hour having expired while the resolution was being read, the bill went over until the morning hour to-morrow.

The House at 2 P. M. resumed the consideration of Mr. Butler's privileged resolution, protesting against the manner of procedure, and the order of the President of the Senate *pro tem.* in counting the vote of Georgia in obedience to the order of the Senate only, and in dissolving the joint convention of the two houses at his will, as an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts occupied the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. Benton having three minutes allowed him, proceeded to conclude the remarks which he had commenced at the close of yesterday's morning session in advocacy of the resolution.

Mr. Woodbridge having eight minutes allowed him, argued that in counting the electoral votes the House of Representatives was not a mere cipher, but had rights to maintain and duties to perform.

Mr. Logan said he should not attempt to go over the questions presented by the various gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate. He was in favor of having the rule governing the counting of the electoral votes made clear and distinct. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, because he held that there was no intentional violation of the rule on the part of the presiding officer. He agreed with Mr. Woodbridge, that the error committed by the presiding officer was in refusing the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the first place.

He would not vote for any resolution that would contain the slightest reflection on the brave and patriotic Senator from Ohio, and he proposed to submit a motion to lay it on the table. So far as the conduct which had been characterized as disgraceful was concerned, he had nothing to say. He was sorry to witness that scene.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of France—The English Ministry—Amnesty to the Fenians—War Movements in the East.

By Atlantic Cable.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from New York.

PAR